

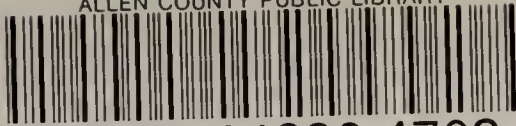
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THE
FAIRBANKS

OF
SHEFFIELD

1688 TO 1848

BY

T. WALTER HALL HON. M.A.. F.S.A. F.R.HIST.S.

SHEFFIELD

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TO REGINALD DEWAR BENNETT



William Fairbank
1688-1759

William Fairbank
1730-1801

Josiah Fairbank
1777-1844

PREFACE.

The maps and plans, made by the Fairbanks of Sheffield in the 18th and 19th centuries, have been well known to me since early in the eighties; and, in my professional work in Sheffield, I have constantly met with them, either as published maps or as plans on deeds; occasionally as bound volumes of estate-maps or as parts of The Fairbank Collection, then in the possession of the late Mr Alfred Smith Denton. I recollect that on more than one occasion, exhibitions of the Fairbanks' beautiful work have been held, in connexion with social gatherings of surveyors architects and literary societies; to which many fine examples on vellum were sent from my office.

As a citizen-member of the Libraries and Museums Committee of the Corporation of Sheffield, for sixteen years I did my utmost to secure for the reference library local maps and plans, especially those bearing the name of Fairbank; and during those years some thousands of maps, including many by a Fairbank, were added to the library collection, which is now very extensive.

Maps and plans, unlike land-charters and court-rolls, seldom bear a date earlier than the 17th century; and the older ones are often nothing more than pen and ink ruled outlines to indicate fields or ground plans of buildings.

Surveying, as known to the Fairbanks, was not practised in the 16th century; but the value of old land-surveys is well known to all searchers for the history of either town or country.

The public library that owns an extensive collection of maps and plans, relating to the district which it serves, has an asset of real value; which, as the years pass by and landmarks disappear, will become of greater interest to the public and more value to the historian and topographer.

It was with these thoughts in mind that I asked Mr Reginald D. Bennett, the successor to Mr Denton and the present owner of The Fairbank Collection, for permission to reproduce a few examples, from the thousands of surveys made by members of the Fairbank family in their field-books; which form a small but deeply interesting section of the collection. To this request Mr Bennett readily assented and he has given me every possible assistance in collecting material for a short history of The Fairbanks of Sheffield; also in explaining the exact significance and meaning of the surveys, which perhaps only a surveyor can fully appreciate, further I have had the advantage of the interesting notes by Mr Bennett, which appeared in the columns of The Sheffield Daily Telegraph, in May 1923.

To Mr Bennett I offer my sincere thanks; and I also wish to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from Mr Frank Graham Fairbank of York and

his son Mr Allen Carbutt Fairbank, who have supplied me with much interesting information from their family archives.

I also take this opportunity of thanking others for help and privileges, amongst whom are Mr F. Bradbury, Mr W. A. Caffall, Mr J. H. Cockburn, Mr J. P. Lamb, Miss M. Mackay, Mr J. L. Nicholls, Mr C. S. Sandford, Mr Gilbert Sayles, Miss N. Saywell, Mr L. Staniforth, Mr E. Thompson, Mr J. B. Wheat and Mrs Leonard Wragg ; I also wish to thank my excellent printers for reproducing the miniature surveys with such clearness.

In examining the photographic reproductions of these surveys, a magnifying lens should be used, as in some cases the reproductions, owing to the limitation of the page, have resulted in a slight reduction from the size of the originals, which themselves are small, having been made in pocket-books measuring $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches when closed ; but most of the surveys cover two open pages, giving $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ inches.

All these surveys were made in the open air, on the land ; and at a later date, perhaps months after, they were mapped, to use Fairbank's own word, and completed in the house or office ; with, in most cases, some additional information as to adjoining property obtained from other surveys then available.

The cardinal points of the compass are not shown on any of the original surveys here reproduced ; but on many of them the compass bearing of certain lines is clearly indicated, which would be quite sufficient for the accurate mapping at a later date ; the formula used on the survey being, '89° 30' N.W.' followed by the word '*probat*'.

Some of the surveys bear two or more dates ; this may indicate that the survey was not completed on one day or that the survey was made on one day and mapped at the later date.

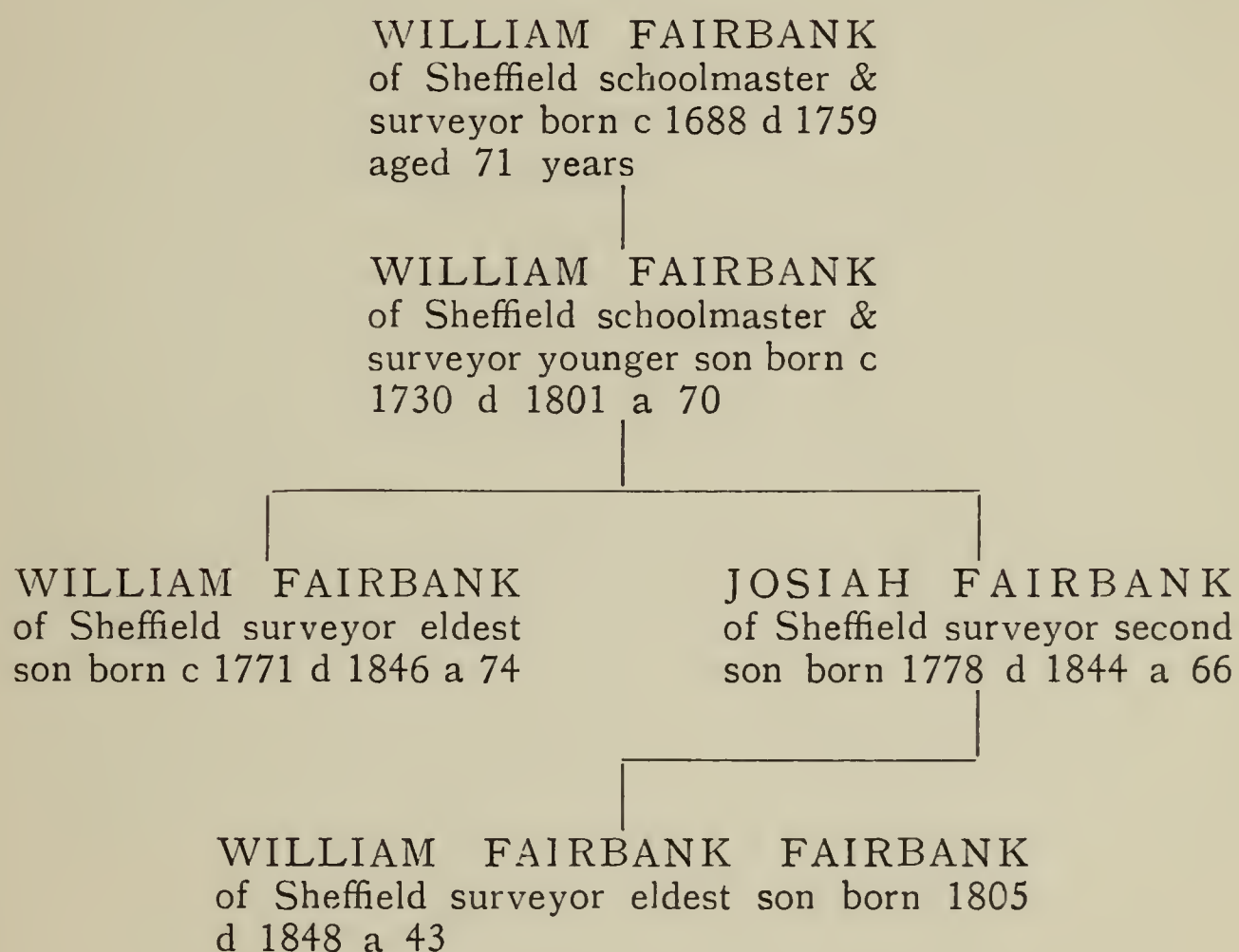
When the surveys in the field-books were developed and enlarged or mapped with extensions and additions, copies or completed drafts were kept by the Fairbanks, for use in their own office ; and these now form the greater part of the collection.

If, in examining these surveys, further information is desired ; much can be obtained from Gales & Martin's Directory of Sheffield 1787, which contains a line-engraving by D. Martin of The West Front of the Market Place, Sheffield ; there is also much to be found, dealing with the period of the surveys, in the late Mr R. E. Leader's 'Sheffield in the Eighteenth Century' 1901 and the late Mr Charles Paul's 'Forgotten Facts in the History of Sheffield' 1907.

When considering The Fairbank Collection as a whole, it should be borne in mind that these seventy or more reproductions, from the Field-Book series, are a mere handful as compared with the thousands of completed maps and other documents, which together now form The Fairbank Collection and contain enough local history to fill many volumes of great interest to citizens of Sheffield.

T. WALTER HALL.

THE FAIRBANKS OF SHEFFIELD



From early in the 18th century, there was no name better known in Sheffield than Fairbank; and although the family seems to have left the town nearly a hundred years ago, the name is yet known to Sheffield antiquaries, lawyers and surveyors, through what has for many years been called The Fairbank Collection, which consists of thousands of maps, plans, sections, elevations, surveys, field-books, letters, diaries, account-books, office-drafts and papers; left, at the death of William Fairbank Fairbank in 1848, for disposal by his executors. In tracing the descent of the Sheffield branch of the Fairbank family, we shall also make clear the origin and devolution of The Fairbank Collection; which passed into the safe keeping of Mr Reginald D. Bennett, surveyor of Sheffield, on the death of his predecessor in business, the late Mr Alfred Smith Denton, in 1927. In The Fairbank Collection, we find much Sheffield history, extending for about a hundred and fifty years from Queen Anne to Queen Victoria, written not in words but in maps; and this form of local history

brings into prominence many topographical facts and interesting events, which are not to be found elsewhere. Such a comprehensive collection of cartographic material, available for the history of a circumscribed area and period, is probably unique; and it invites the fullest examination.

The four generations of Fairbank, shown in the above pedigree, were the men who brought the collection into existence; and at the same time made their name famous in the 18th and 19th centuries, first in Sheffield and later throughout England. William at the head of the pedigree, his son, grandsons and great-grandson surveyed the whole of Sheffield and many miles round, together with other landed estates in neighbouring and also distant counties. The work of surveying innumerable small holdings in Sheffield extended over many years; and was undertaken for private land-owners and public bodies at a time when little, if any, land surveying had been attempted in the district; and it is evident that the land-owners in and around Sheffield gladly availed themselves of the opportunity provided by the coming of the Fairbanks, to have their lands surveyed for the first time. The surveys of Sheffield properties, made prior to 1771, were so numerous and comprehensive that they enabled the second William Fairbank to publish a street-map in 1771, which he revised, and extended in 1797; and, as the town expanded in every direction, a third street-map of Sheffield was published in 1808 by the brothers William and Josiah. These three maps are full of interest, they are yet in use and for many purposes are constantly referred to; they were prepared from exact measurements, taken mostly by the second William and his son Josiah. These outlined dimensions with notes and dates were sketched in field-books carried in the pocket; and all measurements were entered with great accuracy, when working on the land. The field-books were paper covered pocket-books, which they sometimes called Dimension Books; but more usually Field-Books. A half-tone illustration of one of these Field-Books is reproduced on the opposite page. Nearly three hundred of these, containing several thousand separate surveys, now form part of The Fairbank Collection. In some of the earlier field-books the buildings are shown in what was then a new method of drawing, called isometrical projection, by which the elevation and ground-plan of a building are represented in one view.

Another series of note-books, extending from 1752 to 1800, contains full particulars of buildings, either erected or altered by a Fairbank, two examples of which are reproduced on a later page; these building-books are full of interesting detail as to the cost of work by masons, carpenters, slaters, glaziers, painters, decorators and others; this series also contains many plans, sections and elevations of buildings in Sheffield and the outlying district.

FROM WESTMORLAND TO YORKSHIRE.

The earliest record of the Fairbank family is to be found in the will of Richard Fayrbank of Heptonstall near Halifax, dated the 20th August 1517. He was born at Kendal in Westmorland about 1470 and his wife was Alice daughter of John Colcroft, a member of a well known Yorkshire family. Richard, by his will, left a sum of



A Fairbank Field-Book, reduced from 7½ × 5 inches when closed. See pages 30 & 31.



iii s iv d to his 'Fader at Kendall'; and he directed An Order to be said at the chapel in Kendal, where he was born. This makes it clear that the family, whose name is variously spelt but for convenience throughout these notes is referred to as Fairbank, came from Westmorland shortly before 1517 and settled in and around Halifax in Yorkshire, where records of the family are to be found, covering two centuries or more. From the Halifax stock many branches spread far afield, some reaching Sheffield in the second half of the 16th century, when we find a Robert Fairbank of Sheffield. In his will, dated the 23rd September 1585, he is described as of Sheffield in the county of York draper; and he expressed a wish to be buried in the parish church there. He left vs to the poor man's box in the church and amongst the legacies was iiil vi s viii d to his apprentice Mark Fairbank; xs for his godson George Fairbank and one black doublet for John son of George Fairbank. His two brothers-in-law, Henry and Lawrence Hall, were legatees; and another apprentice John Vicars was to receive iii s iv; the residue of his estate he left to his wife Alice, who proved his will at York on the 5th November 1585. He was buried on the 1st October 1585 at Sheffield parish church, as appears from the Sheffield parish register. If, in accordance with his wish, he was buried inside the church, some monumental inscription might have now existed; but no trace of such inscription can be found. As he had two brothers-in-law named Hall, his wife presumably was Alice Hall; and there is some trace of two Lawrence Halls, father and son, living at Fulwood about that time. It will be seen that in Robert Fairbank's will, there is no reference to a son or daughter, and we must assume that no children survived him; but from the Sheffield parish register it appears that he buried a daughter Alice on the 15th October 1579. That being so, William at the head of the pedigree was not descended from Robert the draper and we must look elsewhere for his ancestors. As disclosed by the will, there were other Fairbanks living in Sheffield during Robert's lifetime and an examination of the Sheffield parish register, from its commencement in 1560 to 1700, only discloses two Fairbanks in addition to those already mentioned; namely, 1574-5 January 1st Elizabeth Fayrebanckes (*sic*) buried; and 1589 August 18th George Hawe married Alice Fayrebanckes (*sic*). Of Elizabeth nothing is known, but Alice who married George Hawe may have been the widow of Robert the draper. In 1566 Robert Fairbank paid a fee-farm rent of three pence for church-land in Sheffield, due to the lord of the manor; and in 1569 there was a Sheffield assessment 'for makynge of soulders' as follows, xx s for the equipment of Robert Fairbank. In 1668 the Society of Friends was founded in London and in later years the Sheffield Fairbanks joined or formed a local branch. From that time we find no more records of the family in the register of the parish church, as the Friends kept their own records of births marriages and deaths; and those of the Sheffield branch begin at too late a date to throw any light on the family connexion between the first William Fairbank the schoolmaster and the Sheffield Fairbanks of the 16th century. Perhaps, however, sufficient has been said to show that the Fairbanks of Sheffield were descended from the 15th century Westmorland stock

and that they first settled around Halifax and then moved south to Sheffield and elsewhere.

AMERICA.

One group of the Halifax branch, before the days of William the Sheffield schoolmaster, left England for America, where the name Fairbank is yet known and honoured; the tradition being, that two brothers Richard and Jonathan Fairbank, of Sowerby near Halifax Yorkshire, with their wives Elizabeth and Grace sailed for Boston Massachusetts U.S.A. in the 'Griffin' and landed there in 1633. Richard soon identified himself with public affairs in Boston and held many important public offices in the town; he was a member of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company and was the first Postmaster of the Colony. His house in Boston was the post office and he served the Colony well until 1667 when he died, his two children having predeceased him; his brother Jonathan, after prospecting around Boston for three years, settled in 1636 with his wife and six children at Dedham, about ten miles south-west of Boston. We are told that Jonathan was possessed of ample means and that he brought with him from England the frame of a house, the timbers of which lay for three years in Boston, until he found a settlement at Dedham. There, he obtained the grant of a twelve-acre plot of land and on it built his house, to which he added more land in later years. He and his family lived in this house until 1648 when he enlarged it to meet the requirements of his family; and this old frame-house with all its extensions, after the lapse of nearly three centuries, yet stands. It is now known as Ye Olde Fayerbanke House and is said to be the oldest existing frame-house in the United States. It was occupied by the descendants of Jonathan until 1903 or shortly after, when Miss Rebecca Fairbank left it and removed to Boston, the old house being purchased by the Fairbank Family Association, a trust formed for the purpose of preserving it for all time, as a place of historic and antiquarian interest. It is visited every year by thousands of tourists and travellers, who come from all parts of the world. An illustrated pamphlet of thirty pages is published for the use of visitors; and this shows the outside of the house from many points of view, both in summer and winter; also the living-room, a bedroom and kitchens, each containing its old furniture, with spinning-wheels, rocking-chairs, trundle-beds, gate-legged tables, warmingpans, pewter dishes and cider-press. An inventory of the goods of Jonathan Fairbank is printed in full; also a copy of his will, dated 1668, and a copy of the will of his kinsman and benefactor George Fairbank of Sowerby in Yorkshire clothier, dated 1650. The frontispiece reproduces a picture of President and Mrs Henry Irving Fairbank in picturesque costume of the period; they are described as of 'The Ninth Generation of the Fayerbanke Family.' Perhaps now that Ye Olde Fayerbanke House is open to the public, Sheffield visitors to Boston will be tempted to make the short journey to Dedham, to see what was for nearly three hundred years the home of the American branch of a family, once so well known in Sheffield.

THE FIRST WILLIAM FAIRBANK

We must now examine, in some detail, the history of the four generations of Fairbank who lived in Sheffield from the close of the 17th century to about 1850. The earliest record of the first William, the schoolmaster and land-surveyor, is his signature on the inside cover of A Record Book of the Society of Friends in Sheffield, bearing date 1723. It is below a motto in both Greek and Latin; which betrays the schoolmaster and also shows that he had joined the Quakers in Sheffield before 1723. The next mention of this William is in 1725, when he gave formal notice to the Sheffield branch of the Society of Friends of his intention to marry Emma Broadhead, the widow of William Broadhead deceased and the daughter of John Clark of Swinton near Rotherham; the marriage taking place on the 9th December 1725, at the Friends' Meeting House in Sheffield. In 1733 he was appointed by the Sheffield branch to represent it, at a meeting of the Balby branch near Doncaster; and in the same year, for conscientious reasons, he refused to pay tithe; and his goods were distrained. His ledgers and account-books show that many Sheffield boys and girls attended his school from 1753 or earlier to 1773; one book, marked 'School Wages', contains the names of hundreds of scholars and their parents, which include Aldam, Barlow, Barnard, Bennett, Binney, Bright, Broadbent, Brownell, Cadman, Chorley, Dale, Doncaster, Eyre, Fenton, Firth, Girdler, Goddard, Hall, Hallam, Heathcott, Holy, Ibberson, Marsh, Newbould, Nodder, Palfreeman, Rawson, Roberts, Roebuck, Rotherham, Skelton, Swallow, Trickett, Unwin, Vickers, Withers, Woolhouse, Worrall and Wreaks, with many interesting details. There is, however, nothing to indicate in what part of Sheffield the school was, nor is there any information from other sources which enables us to fix its site with any certainty. A possible clue may be gathered from the fact that the first William paid a guinea a year for a field at White House in Bramall Lane, about a hundred yards north of Sheaf House; also twenty shillings for a stable. As he would rent the stable for his horse, it seems probable that this stable would not be far from his house; for in those days he would be dependent on his saddle-horse for getting to distant points, where he was surveying. Only a few maps and plans in The Fairbank Collection can be attributed to the first William, and these are on parchment, being dated between 1737 and 1750. If few maps in the collection can be credited to him, it must not be assumed that his output of work as a surveyor was small, on the contrary his day-books show a splendid record of surveying both in Sheffield and at a distance. He had a son, also called William, and two daughters; he died on the 5th December 1759 as the result of an accident, the circumstances of which are fully described in a letter which his son wrote to Josiah Forster a schoolmaster and surveyor of Tottenham near London, his father-in-law, which reads as follows:

'It was on the 4th day, about five in the evening, that he was returning from 'brother Hirst's on horseback*; and in as good health as he had enjoyed for 'several weeks, and just at the entrance to the town (as we were informed, for

* At this date John Hirst lived at Neepsend.

‘none of us were with him) the mare stumbled, whether on the ice or some stone
 ‘we know not; but on recovering herself, she struck into a brisk pace and he,
 ‘endeavouring to stop her with the curb bridle, broke the bit in her mouth;
 ‘by which accident he lost the command of her and his own seat; and fell with so
 ‘much violence on the side of his head, which was exceedingly bruised, that the
 ‘surgeon told us he got a concussion in his brains, tho’ his skull was not fractured.
 ‘The neighbourhood was immediately alarmed and he carried into a little alehouse,
 ‘from whence we were immediately sent for and went to him; we found him
 ‘discharging abundance of blood from his wound and mouth and altogether
 ‘insensible, as he remained to the time of his death; which was on the 5th day
 ‘about 2 o’clock in the afternoon, notwithstanding all the surgeon could do for
 ‘him; and indeed he remained quite motionless till his death. I need not
 ‘tell thee we shall never more use the mare. The Coroner’s Inquest brought her
 ‘in the Bane, tho’ it seems in a great measure chargeable on the weakness of the
 ‘bridle bits. She however is forfeited to the lord of the manor, the Duke of
 ‘Norfolk, and valued by the jury at six pounds, which we believe he will not
 ‘[take] nor any more than a small acknowledgement, which will serve to keep up
 ‘his superstitious claim to Deodands (so called), warranted by custom or law’

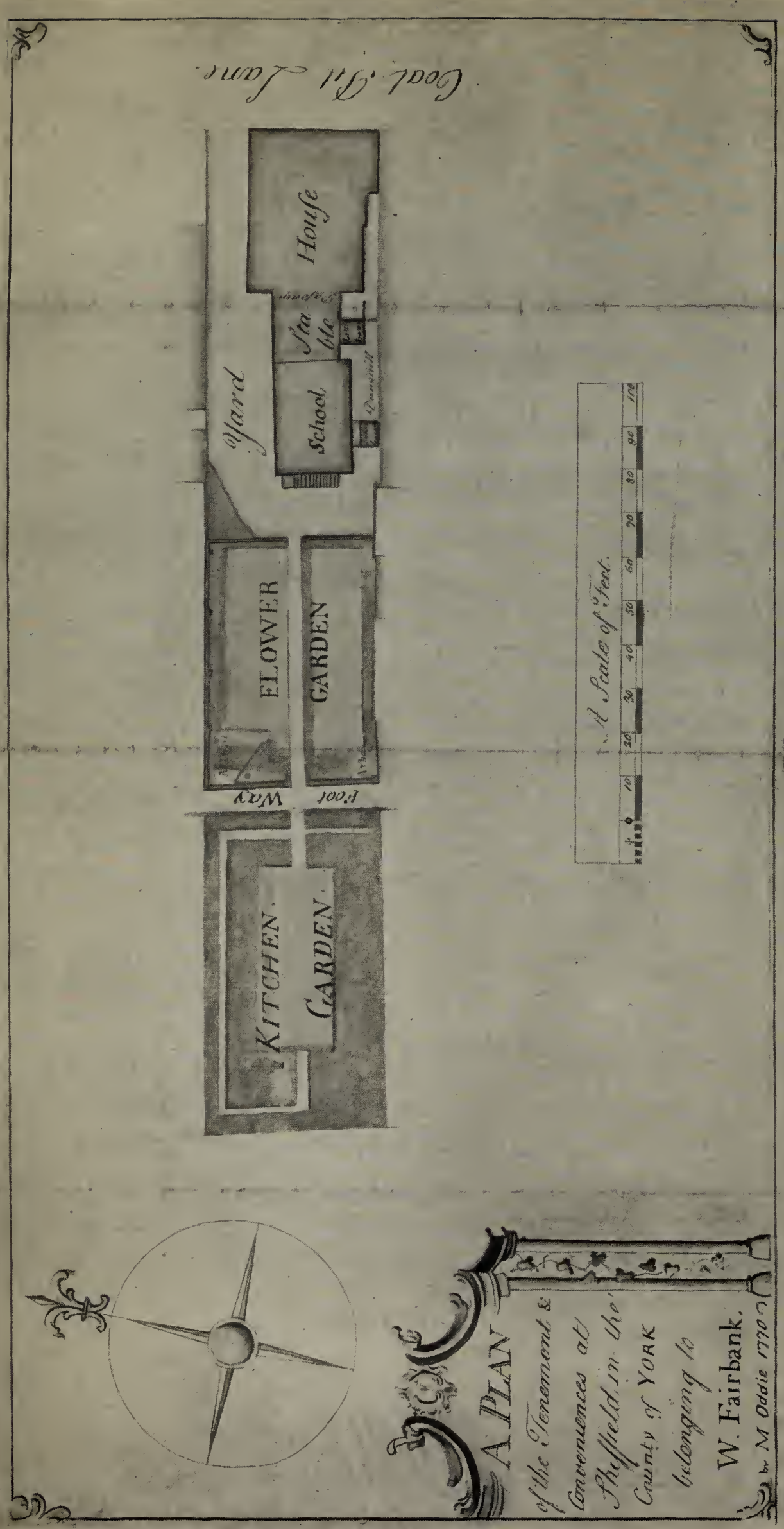
The letter was dated Sheffield 12th Mo. 15th 1759 and is now at the Central Offices of the Society of Friends, Euston Road, London. This the first William was buried in the Quakers’ Burial Ground at Sheffield; he died intestate and his wife Emma predeceased him. The claim to a deodand was *prima facie* by the King; it arose when a man, through misfortune, was killed by a horse or cart or any moving thing, called a bane, which was forfeited to the King’s Almoner, to dispose of in alms and deeds of charity. It seems that by special custom of the manor of Sheffield, deodands were claimed by its lord. The mare which caused the death of William was probably the one he bought from John Lee of Thrift House Ecclesall for £7, two years before the accident; a note of which appears in his cash-book.

THE SECOND WILLIAM.

On the death of the head of the family in 1759, his son William continued the school, of which he had kept the accounts since 1757 or earlier; he also continued the surveying business, for which he had been trained by his father and in which he had taken an active part for some years before his father’s death. He administered his father’s estate; and his well kept account-books, which form part of The Fairbank Collection, give much information as to his life and work. During the father’s lifetime William the son had married Mary the daughter of Josiah Forster of Tottenham above mentioned, whose grandson we are told was the right honourable William Edward Forster M.P. for Bradford and chief secretary for Ireland in 1880. The Forsters were also members of the Society of Friends and the letter of the 15th December 1759 was written by the second William to his wife’s father.

In 1760, a year after his father’s death, this second William bought land in Coal Pit Lane Sheffield, now known as Cambridge Street, on which he erected a dwelling-





A PLAN
of the Tenement &
Conveniences at
Sheffield, in the
County of YORK
belonging to
W. Fairbank.
by M. Oddie 1770

William Fairbank's house, stable, school and gardens in Coal Pit Lane, Sheffield, 1770.

house for his own occupation, with ample accommodation for his scholars. In 1770 M. Oddie, perhaps a pupil, made a very perfect plan of this property, which is in the collection and is here reproduced. The second William continued at Coal Pit Lane for several years and during this period, the daily entries in his books show a curious mixture of charges for schooling and surveying; he obviously must have had help in the school, when away from home surveying land at a distance. In 1798 he took a lease from the Duke of Norfolk of a piece of land containing 32 perches in Lee's Croft, with a frontage of about 220 yards to Broomhall Lane, near the corner of what is now Broomhall Street and West Street. On this piece of land he had built some years previously, as a residence for himself, a house with a garden and orchard which he called West Hill, the site of which had prior to 1768 been part of what was then known as Black Lands. In 1798 the Duke seems to have granted William Fairbank a lease of West Hill, as it is then referred to in the Duke's maps and rentals as leasehold; but, although the lease was granted in 1798, it is clear that William Fairbank was living at West Hill as early as 1794 and probably eight years earlier, as he appears to have left Coal Pit Lane and given up the school about 1774. After this he presumably devoted his whole time and energy to land surveying.

The Fairbank Collection contains many of his office-diaries and account-books, among which is a printed pocket-diary for the year 1785, which is full of interesting notes of work done, which are beautifully written and clearly expressed. It contains many items which explain and supplement the maps in the field-books. This daily record gives a good idea of the professional life and work of the second William Fairbank, who died at West Hill on the 9th August 1801, aged 70 years. By his will, dated the 14th May 1800, he gave his leasehold house, which would be West Hill, and two closes then known as Well Field and the Croft, held of the Duke of Norfolk, to his wife for life, with remainder to his two sons William and Josiah and their sisters; but William had the right to have the house, on making certain payments to the others; the testator gave all his 'instruments used for the land surveying business' and his copper-plates and plans of Sheffield and the parish of Sheffield to his two sons; but his household goods furniture and books he gave to his wife, who with her eldest son William proved the will at York, on the 15th February 1802. The Fairbank Collection bears witness to an extraordinary amount of work done by this very assiduous and energetic member of the family, the second William; nearly two hundred of the field-books are in his handwriting. From 'The Records of the Burgery of Sheffield' by John Daniel Leader 1897, it appears that he did much work for the Town Trustees.

One of his great achievements was the laying out, construction and engineering of main roads in and around Sheffield. In 1757, two years before his father's death, he constructed the Sheffield to Buxton turnpike road; and about the same time he widened and improved the entire length of the road from Sheffield to Wakefield. In 1760 he made the road from Lady's Bridge to Bridgehouses; in 1763 he was engaged on the Worksop Road through Aston and Gateford; and about the same time he improved the turnpike road to Derby. In 1764 he constructed the road from Tinsley

to Doncaster and two years later was engaged on the road from Orgreave Common to Attercliffe via Catcliffe. During 1768 the road from Holmesfield to Curbar Head was completed under his supervision; also the turnpike road from Grindleford Bridge to Penistone. This gives some idea of the work he undertook and completed; but it is only a part of his work on the roads, which again is exclusive of the more general work of land surveying for private clients, of whom he had many. Like his father, he travelled about the country to his work on horseback, and he must have spent many hours every week in the saddle and no doubt he kept his own horse; but in his accounts the cost of horsehire constantly occurs. We have evidence of his journeys in the saddle, for days together, in his journals and cash-books.

In 1757, during his father's lifetime, he was engaged in a survey for Parson Stacey of Stow Park, about five miles south-east of Gainsborough and not less than thirty-six miles from Sheffield. His first stop was at Woodhouse to have his horse's shoe removed, for which he paid four pence; he had dinner at Gateford, which cost including ale seven pence; supper and liquor at Retford thirteen pence, where he stayed the night and paid a further eight pence for his breakfast with ale; at North Leverton he stopped for dinner, paying ten pence; and there he secured a guide to show him the road to Dunham Ferry, for whose services he paid two pence; next day he had his midday dinner at Gainsborough and supped at Wheatley. The following day he had J. Johnson as his guest at dinner and this was probably Parson Stacey's agent, who would point out the land to be surveyed. He seems to have taken the journey very leisurely, perhaps he was riding his own horse on that occasion? The concluding item for this journey shows that his professional fee was five shillings a day, the entry being 'My wages 7 days at 5s = £1 · 15 · 0d'. About the same time he was measuring the road from Sheffield to Chesterfield, to fix milestones for the Turnpike Commissioners. In that case his charge for one day and horse was six shillings. No doubt many of the surveys, which he made further from home, took more than a week and the open air life in all weathers that he led must have been very strenuous.

In 1760 he repaved High Street Sheffield and in 1762 he began a complete survey of the Duke of Norfolk's Sheffield estate; the following year he was working in Cheshire and in 1765 he undertook work on the Don, to increase the water-power for mills and wheels. Two years later he completed the aqueduct from Crookes Moor to the New Spring at Leavy Greave and thence to Broomhall Lane. During the twenty years following 1770, he seems to have further increased his work, not only as a surveyor and engineer but also as an architect; during that period, it included the erection of The Tontine Inn, the Shambles in Market Place, the Friends' Meeting House and private residences, including Meersbrook House, Page Hall and many others.

THE THIRD WILLIAM.

After the death of the second William in 1801, either his executors or his two sons seem to have purchased the freehold reversion of the leasehold house at West

Hill from the Duke; and William the son took up his residence there. The two sons, William and Josiah, who for some time previously had been helping their father in the business, carried it on in partnership under the style of W. & J. Fairbank at West Hill; but later Josiah took the sole control until his son, some years later, joined him in partnership. The third William, who apparently never married, died in 1848, aged seventy four. He does not appear to have ever taken a very active part in the business and more than seven years before his death the business under the style of Josiah Fairbank & Son had been removed from West Hill to offices in East Parade, in the centre of the town; and at that time Josiah was living at Wilkinson Street. By the will of the third William, dated the 30th June 1846, his 'printed books and engraved maps' were left to his friend Edward Smith of Fir Vale near Sheffield esquire. To his nephew William Fairbank Fairbank, the eldest son of his deceased brother Josiah, he gave all his drawn maps, field-books and other writings relating thereto and his drawings and surveying instruments. The residue of his estate was to be divided between his sister Mary, the wife of William Hodgson of German Town near Philadelphia U.S.A. and his sister-in-law Sarah, the widow of his brother Josiah. Mr John Wheat solicitor of Sheffield was appointed sole executor; but he renounced probate and Sarah Fairbank administered the estate, shortly after the death of the testator, which occurred on the 15th July 1846.

JOSIAH FAIRBANK.

We must now return to Josiah, the second son of the second William, who was born on the 14th December 1777 and died two years before his elder brother. Josiah married Sarah Carbutt of Leeds, who survived him; they had sons and daughters. Three of his sons were brought up as surveyors in their father's office in Sheffield. Shortly before his death Josiah severed his connexion with the Society of Friends and was by them 'disunited'. His death occurred in 1844, at a time when he was overwhelmed with work in connexion with the promotion of Bills in Parliament for the construction of railways. He died in his sixty-sixth year and apparently left no will; neither was administration to his estate granted at York or Somerset House. There are no books or papers in the collection relating to his estate or its distribution after his death. In the year 1800, Josiah assumed control at his father's office and during the following forty years or more he got through a very great amount of important work; amongst other things, he valued the whole of the Sheffield area for rating purposes, he found time to do the same for the township of Halifax, his ancestral home; and he had much to do with the Rivelin and Redmires reservoirs. In 1819 he undertook and carried through the construction of the road from the Townhead in Sheffield to Glossop, along what is now West Street, Glossop Road, Manchester Road, Moscar, Ashopton and Snake. Prior to 1819, West Street was very limited in extent; it only existed between what is now Holly Street and Broomhall Street. Buildings blocked the east end of West Street, at the Holly Street crossing; and all incoming traffic turned along Holly Street either north to Trippett Lane or south to Balm Green and Coal

Pit Lane now Cambridge Street. At the other end West Street became a footpath; and all traffic, other than pedestrians, had to turn south down Broomhall Lane now Broomhall Street. This costly undertaking could only be carried out with the authority of Parliament; but when the work was completed in 1820, the town had acquired one of its finest approach roads from the west; a new and more direct route between Sheffield and Manchester was opened for wagons, post-chaises and mail-coaches. On the death of Josiah in 1844, his eldest son William Fairbank Fairbank continued the Sheffield business, where he had been helping his father for some years, the firm of Josiah Fairbank and Son being at East Parade, as early as 1833.

WILLIAM FAIRBANK FAIRBANK.

William Fairbank Fairbank was born in 1805 and married Frances Royston Fisher of Chesterfield. From a Sheffield Directory, we find him living at South Street in 1841. He was trained as a surveyor by his father and was his partner at the time of the latter's death. His two brothers John Tertius Fairbank and Josiah Forster Fairbank were also for some time at their father's office in East Parade. At the death of his father, William Fairbank Fairbank was left with much Parliamentary work on hand; and the disaster which befell the great railway enterprises of 1844-5 with the panic which followed, proved too much for his strength; and his health completely gave way. While in London on Parliamentary work in 1846 he had a stroke of paralysis and was taken to his home in Sheffield; but he only partially recovered and for two years he confined his work solely to what he could transact in his own office at Sheffield. In 1848 he had a further seizure and died in his garden, on the 29th May, at the early age of 43 years. By his will he left the whole of his estate to his wife Frances, whom he appointed sole executrix; and she proved the will at York. With the death of William Fairbank Fairbank, the well-known Sheffield firm of surveyors, that had flourished through four generations, came to an end.

THE FAIRBANK COLLECTION.

At this time the two surviving sons of Josiah Fairbank, John Tertius and Josiah Forster, both surveyors, were not living in Sheffield; and a friend of the family Mr Marcus Smith of Sheffield a surveyor and the sub-agent to the Duke of Norfolk, helped the widow to wind up the affairs of the office and bring the work of the Fairbanks in Sheffield to a close. The maps plans field-books drafts letters account-books and office-papers were included in the valuation for probate, and the Capital Burgesses bought some of the maps relating to their lands; other clients of the office seized the opportunity of doing the same. What remained were bought by Mr Marcus Smith, and these now constitute The Fairbank Collection. Mr Smith kept it in his room at the Duke's office in Sheffield, until his death in 1882; when it passed to his widow Mrs Sarah Smith, the aunt of the late Mr Alfred Smith Denton of Raisin Hall near Sheffield surveyor, to whom she presented the collection in her lifetime; and it remained in his office at The Hartshead Sheffield, until his death in 1927.

Whilst in his possession, the maps were always available for reference or production in court; and often proved of the greatest value in disputes as to rights of way or the boundaries of land or buildings; such as the case heard at Leeds Assizes in March 1893, concerning an alleged right of way along the Angel Inn yard in Sheffield, when the question turned on evidence provided by a Fairbank plan, produced by Mr Denton. After his death, the collection was purchased by Mr Bennett, together with a share in Mr Denton's business of a surveyor of land and minerals; and 'The Fairbank Collection is now in Mr Bennett's safe keeping, by whom it is greatly treasured; both for its past history and its great interest as a Sheffield historical record. With the close of the Fairbanks' office in East Parade the story of the Fairbanks and their work in Sheffield comes to an end; but the family tradition of the Sheffield branch has been maintained in other parts of Yorkshire.

JOSIAH FORSTER FAIRBANK AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

During the years before the death of Josiah Fairbank in 1844, his son Josiah Forster Fairbank had been assisting him in his professional duties; and at the father's death he was residing in Sheffield; but when the railway 'bubble' burst, followed by a period of great trade depression, Josiah Forster Fairbank decided to obtain some official appointment; and in 1847 he was elected engineer and secretary to the Pudsey Gas Company out of one hundred and fifty applicants; he removed from Sheffield to Pudsey in April 1847; this appointment he held until 1850, when he became engineer and secretary to the Scarborough Gas Company; while there he designed and constructed the Filey Gas and Waterworks and the Scarborough public baths. He was elected a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1857; and resigned his position at Scarborough in 1860, moving to London where he set up offices in Parliament Street Westminster and practised there for many years; during which time he designed and constructed a large number of works all over the country. In 1885 he, like his father, had a stroke of paralysis, from which he recovered sufficiently to take his son Frank Graham Fairbank into partnership, opening an office in Driffeld, where he then had work in hand; and this branch-office was subsequently transferred to York, the London offices of the firm being given up. Josiah Forster Fairbank died in 1899 and his son Mr Frank Graham Fairbank, who now resides at York, continued his professional work as a civil engineer in partnership with his son Mr Alan Carbutt Fairbank under the style of Fairbank and Son, at The Tudor House, Stonegate, York, where the great tradition of the Sheffield Fairbanks is yet maintained. Some information, as to other members of the family, will be found in the more extended pedigree of Fairbank at the end of this volume. Among the family papers, now in the possession of Mr F. Graham Fairbank at York, is a memoir by his father, containing much information as to his branch of the family; with it, are many silhouette family portraits, including those of the first and second William and Josiah; and through the kindness of Mr Fairbank and his son these silhouettes are here reproduced as a frontispiece.

THE FUTURE OF THE COLLECTION.

With regard to The Fairbank Collection, there can be no question as to its extraordinary interest and especial value to the city of Sheffield. From it, complete and accurate information can be obtained as to ancient highways, bridle-sties, footpaths, turnpikes, canals, railways, reservoirs, aqueducts, water-courses, streets, bridges, wells, weirs, fords, leppings, water-wheels, windmills, gibbets, jails, stocks, markets, inns, theatres, assembly-rooms, churches, chapels, schools, crosses, pinfolds, burial-grounds, stiles, orchards, market-gardens, nurseries and coal-pits; with in many cases the date of construction. From it, we also get the names of landowners, their lessees or tenants and other material of use to the topographer and historian.

This wonderful collection of maps, relating chiefly to what now constitutes the city of Sheffield, will it is hoped never be dispersed nor leave the city. Through the care and foresight of the late Mr and Mrs Marcus Smith, Mr Denton and Mr Bennett it has been treasured and safeguarded since 1850; and it is greatly to be hoped that before long it will pass into the archives of Sheffield's Public Library, which is the place where it would be accessible to those most likely to make use of it, both now and in years to come.

It is difficult to explain in words the full significance of The Fairbank Collection and with the object of demonstrating, to some small extent, the possibilities of the usefulness and interest of the collection, about seventy of the surveys and sketches from the field-books are here reproduced and some from the building-books. The detail shown in these books is very full, even the trees are named and often numbered. In selecting the surveys for reproduction, only those relating to Sheffield and its suburbs, with one or two exceptions, are included; but all the field-books contain maps of great interest to the surveyor, the lawyer, the historian and all who are interested in the city of Sheffield and the country for many miles round.

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1771 A Plan of Sheffield drawn by the second William Fairbank and engraved by T. Jefferys, Geographer to the King. This reproduction is reduced from 12×10 inches. There is an earlier plan of Sheffield, published by Ralph Gosling in 1736; but this plan of 1771 is contemporaneous with the surveys in the Fairbank Field-Books; and will be found of great assistance in locating the sites of the streets and public buildings shown in the surveys; such as New Church Street, Pepper Alley, Bowling Green Lane, New Hall Street, Hollis Hospital, Brighthouse, the Duke's Nursery, Assembly Green, Castle Hill, The Ponds, Cold Bath, Tilt Dam, Cheney Square and Little Sheffield Moor. Sixteen years after the date of Fairbank's plan, a street directory was published by Gales and Martin, printers and bookbinders of Hartshead Sheffield, in 1787 which was reprinted in facsimile by Sidney Oldall Addy, M.A., in 1889, to which he added an introduction; this directory of 1787 gives an additional interest to the surveys. Its frontispiece is a line engraving by D. Martin, showing 'The West Front of the Market Place in Sheffield'; a one-storey building with a handsome entrance surmounted by the figure of Justice, with spear in the right hand and scales in the left. This William Fairbank published another plan of Sheffield in 1797, of which the original forms part of the collection.

Field-Book xi, not paged.



Field-Book xi, not paged. Dates of survey, 1757 February 18th and 19th. A survey of Priest Hill Farm, Whiteley Wood Green near Sheffield, in the ownership or occupation of George Jephcock, the buildings are shown in isometrical projection, they appear to have been at the time of the survey much as they are to-day. Whiteley Wood Green, now Cottage Lane, runs east and west across the bottom of the map. The field-names include Bamforth Fields and Dey Fields; and Thomas Boulsover's Wood adjoined the farm-lands on the north-east. Other names of adjoining owners or occupiers are William Battie, W. Webster, Joshua Dale and George Wolstenholm. Six ash and two oak trees are shown on the western boundary and defective fences are indicated.

Field-Book xi, not paged.



Field-Book xi, not paged. Date when mapped, 1757 April 15th. A survey of Banner Cross Farm which shows all buildings in isometrical projection and gives a very good picture of this 16th century homestead or hall; which, prior to the erection of the present Banner Cross Hall in 1818, had remained unoccupied for several years, save only the traditional ghost which haunted the musty corridors and echoing stairs. As to which Mrs Holland, early in the 19th century, wrote the following lines:

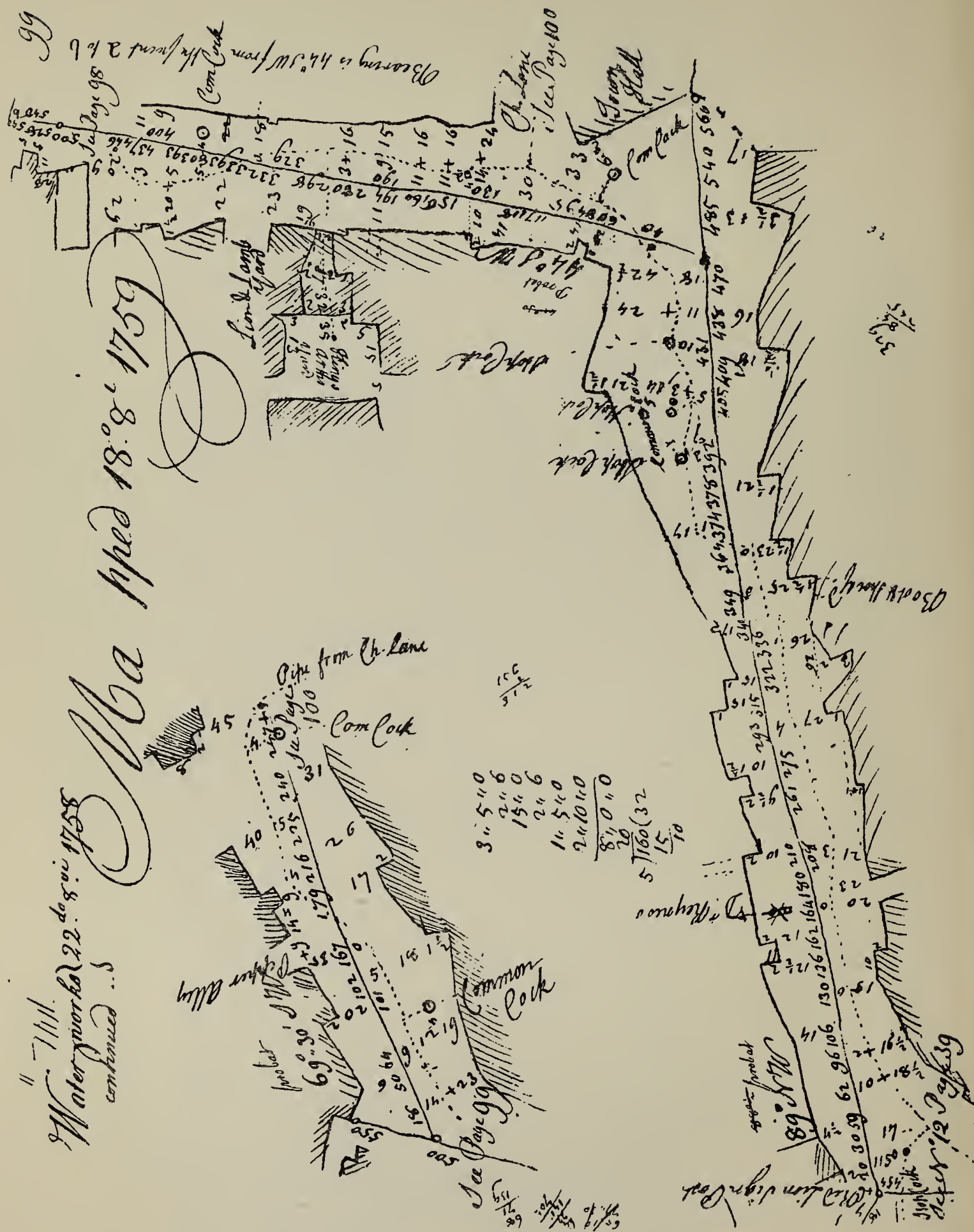
Through the long passages and old dark halls

(So fame reports), the flimsy spirits glide

In robes of white, or sweep the narrow stairs

In all the shapes of fear-formed misery.

Extensive buildings are shown behind the gabled house, which faces south-west; and an open-air bath is shown in the pleasure grounds near to the broad walk. In front of the house is the school in School House Croft. The field-names also include Smithy Field and Banner Fields. The end of Dobbin Hill is shown and John Gray's land adjoined on the Dobbin Hill side of the estate. The position of many trees is indicated, such as elms, sycamores, oaks, ashes and a mulberry tree near the schoolhouse; but not one of the beeches, now so numerous, is to be found. Garden walks, plantations and a field-well are all included in this survey.



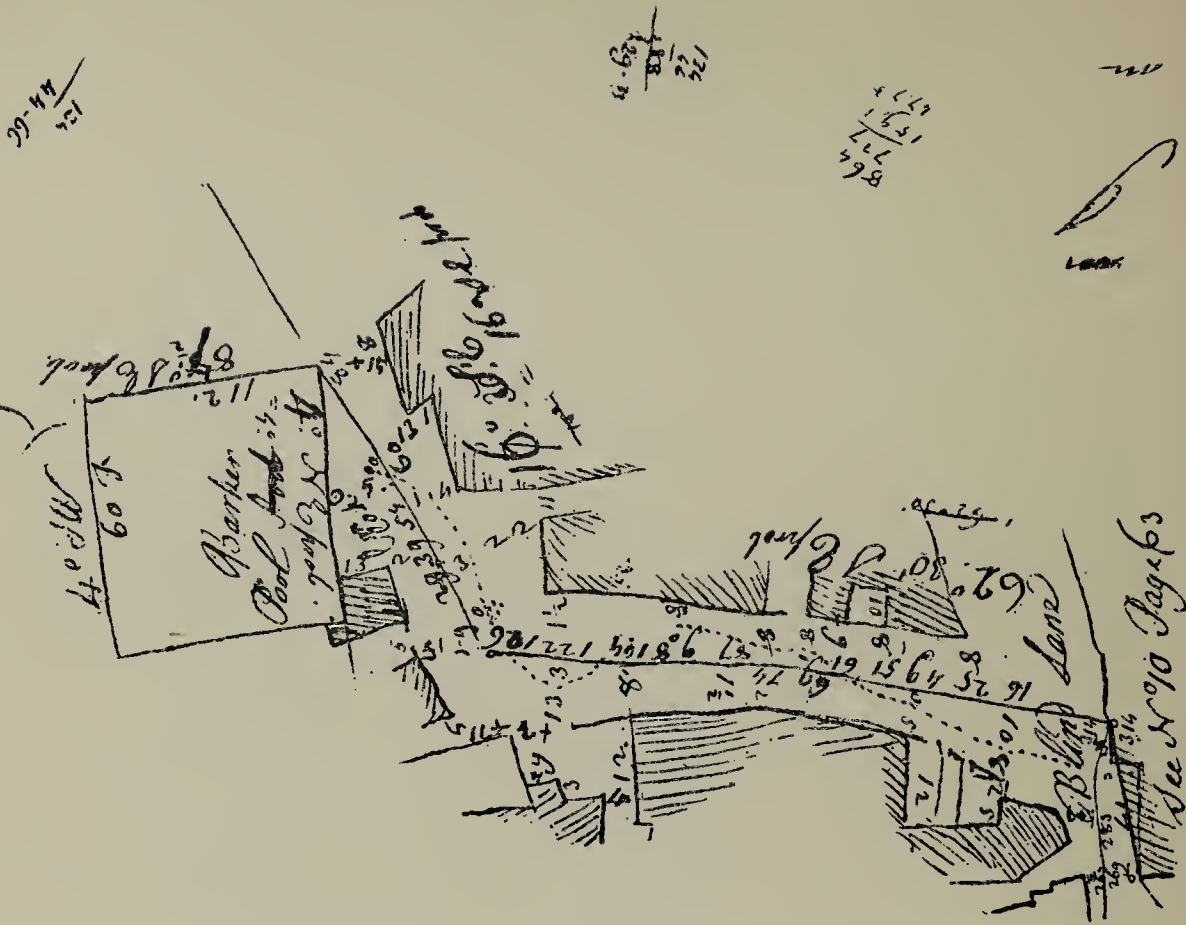
Field-Book xiii, pages 98 & 99. Date of survey, 1758 August 22nd; date when mapped, 1759 August 18th. A survey of waterworks in the town of Sheffield, in two parts. The short section in the left top corner fits on to the west end of Fargate shown on the section below. The name and position of several inns are indicated; at the bottom of High Street, on the south side, is the Red Lion sign post and half way up High Street on the north side is the Boot & Shoe Yard. This would be the yard of the Boot & Shoe Inn; there was an ancient timber-framed hostelry in Bridge Gate, Rotherham, called the Boot & Shoe Inn as recently as 1879. The Town Hall, at what is now known as Church Gates, had a clear view down High Street and also up Church Lane, now Church Street. Turning into Fargate there was the King's Arms Inn and yard, on the left, with the Lion & Lamb Inn next door. Proceeding up Fargate, Pepper Alley was on the left and it led through into Norfolk Street, to the south-west of what is now Norfolk Row. The irregular frontages to these main streets of the town are very noticeable.

Field-Book xiii, pages 100 & 101. Date of survey, 1758 August 23rd; date when mapped, 1759 August 18th. A survey of waterworks in the town of Sheffield, in three parts. On the left is Church Lane, now Church Street, from the point where it joins Fargate to the lamp-post at Town Head. In Church Lane the Cutlers' Hall was on the left, and at the top near Town Head there was a double line of water pipes five feet apart, shown by dotted lines, with a stop cock and a common cock; the vicarage had its own stop cock in Vicarage Croft. In the middle section Church Lane is at the bottom with Church Street leading out of it into Fargate; this street with a turn to the left, here called Church Street, was at the date of the survey more usually known as Brelsforth Orchard. On the left of this street, after making the turn, was a Water House connected with the supply then recently laid. On reaching Fargate and turning to the right along Pinson Lane, now Pinstone Street, Colley Nook was on the right and New Church Street on the left. The third section, on the right, shows the whole length of New Church Street, from Pinson Lane to Norfolk Street, with buildings on both sides. No names of owners or occupiers are given on any of the sections.

Field-Book xiii, pages 102 & 103. Date of survey, 1758 September 1st. A survey of waterworks in the town of Sheffield showing pipes laid in Hartshead, Campo Lane and Paradise Row, now Paradise Street. The pipeline extended from Town Head along Campo Lane to Hartshead, with branches down Paradise Row and New Street otherwise Figtree Lane to West Bar. The building at the corner of Campo Lane and what is now St James Row appears to have had the entrance set back with a fore-court railed off from the streets and an entrance gate. In this fore-court was a stop cock; and common cocks for the free use of the public are shown at various points along the whole length of the pipe-line. Paradise Square was not made at the date of this survey and the houses in Paradise Row faced across Hick Stile Field. Steps at the bottom of the Row led to Workhouse Croft. The north side of Campo Lane had a very irregular frontage, as also had New Street and Hartshead, which then took a triangular form. This survey shows some beautiful penmanship, by the second William Fairbank, around the word 'mapped'.

The last dimensions of the Waterworks 2^d 9th 1758

105



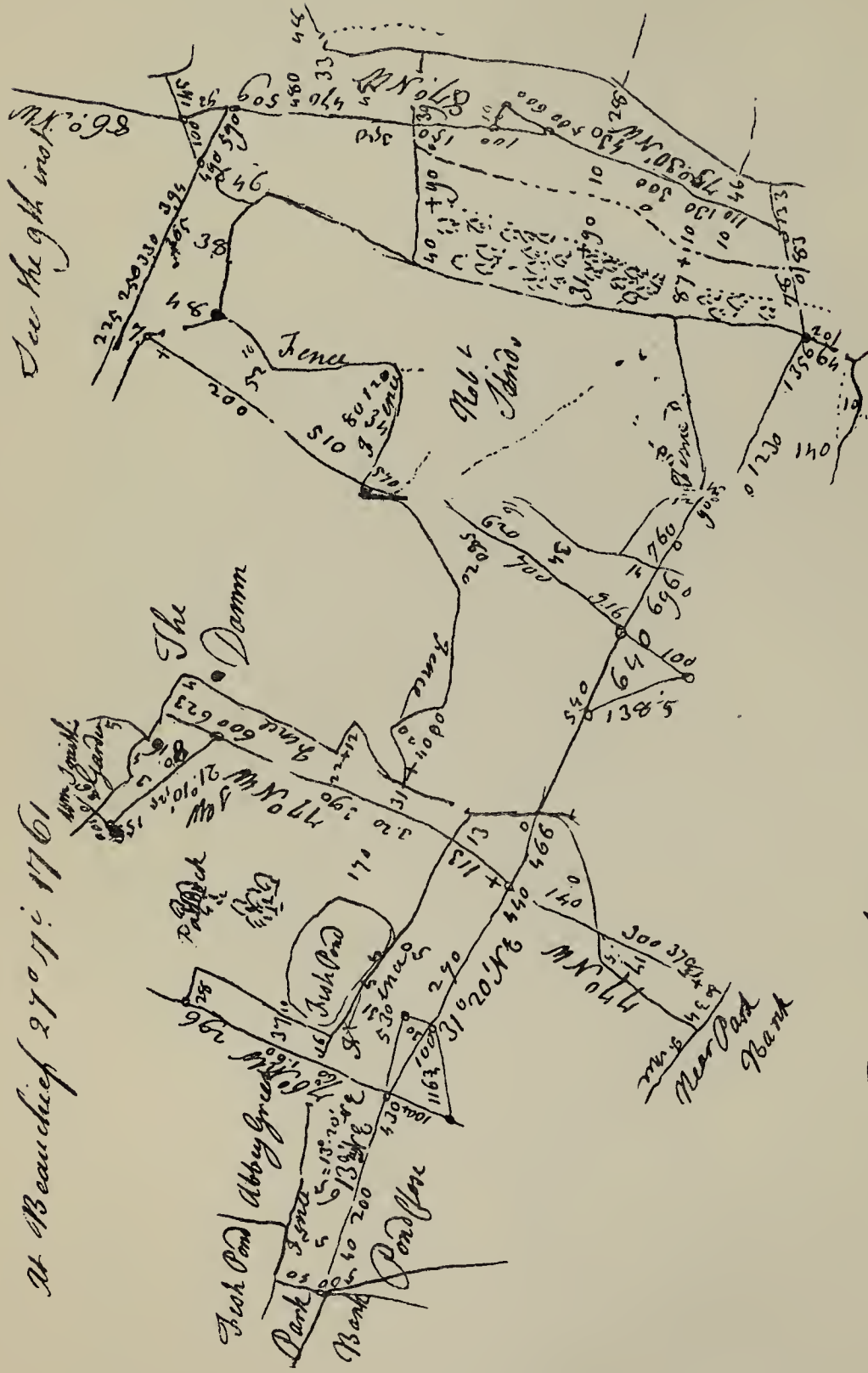
Field-Book xiii, pages 104 & 105. Date of survey, 1758 September 2nd; date when mapped, 1759 August 18th. A survey of waterworks in the town of Sheffield, in two parts; the one on the left shows the position of the lamp-post at Town Head near to which was Town Head Cross, as to the position of which there has been much discussion, see 'Sheffield in the Eighteenth Century', page 201. It is not shown on William Fairbank's 'Plan of Sheffield' 1771 nor on the one of 1808; so that presumably it was taken down between 1758 and 1771. From the Cross, towards the north, the Pinfold was on the left and the Water House on the right. The other part of the map shows Blind Lane, now Holly Street, with Balm Green and Barker Pool. In both parts of the survey the dotted lines indicate where the line of pipes had been laid; common cocks had been placed at the Water House and near Barker Pool.

Field-Book xvi, page 13. Date of survey, 1829 July 15th. A survey of the Sheffield Gas Works, on both sides of Shude Hill. Three gasometers were on the west and the gasworks on the east, where a fourth gasometer of rectangular shape is shown. The bridge over the Sheaf is in the centre of the map, adjoining it was the New Corn Market. Other streets mentioned are Dixon Lane, Castle-folds, Broad Street and South Street. These gas-works were completed in 1819 by a company of shareholders, with a capital of £40,000.

Field-Book xix, not paged.



Field-Book xix, not paged. Date of survey, 1761 July 8th. A survey of Beauchief co Derby showing the site of the Abbey with the graveyard and garden; also the fish pond, Park Bank, Nether Flat Meadow, High Field, Pingle, Barley Field, Wood Bottom, Nether Croft, Glover Field, The Damm and Abbey Green. The names of tenants and occupiers include Robert Sands, S. Pegge esquire, William Smith, Thomas Wild and widow Fox. There are two insets, one of which shows Abbey Green with an adjoining paddock.



Mappeo

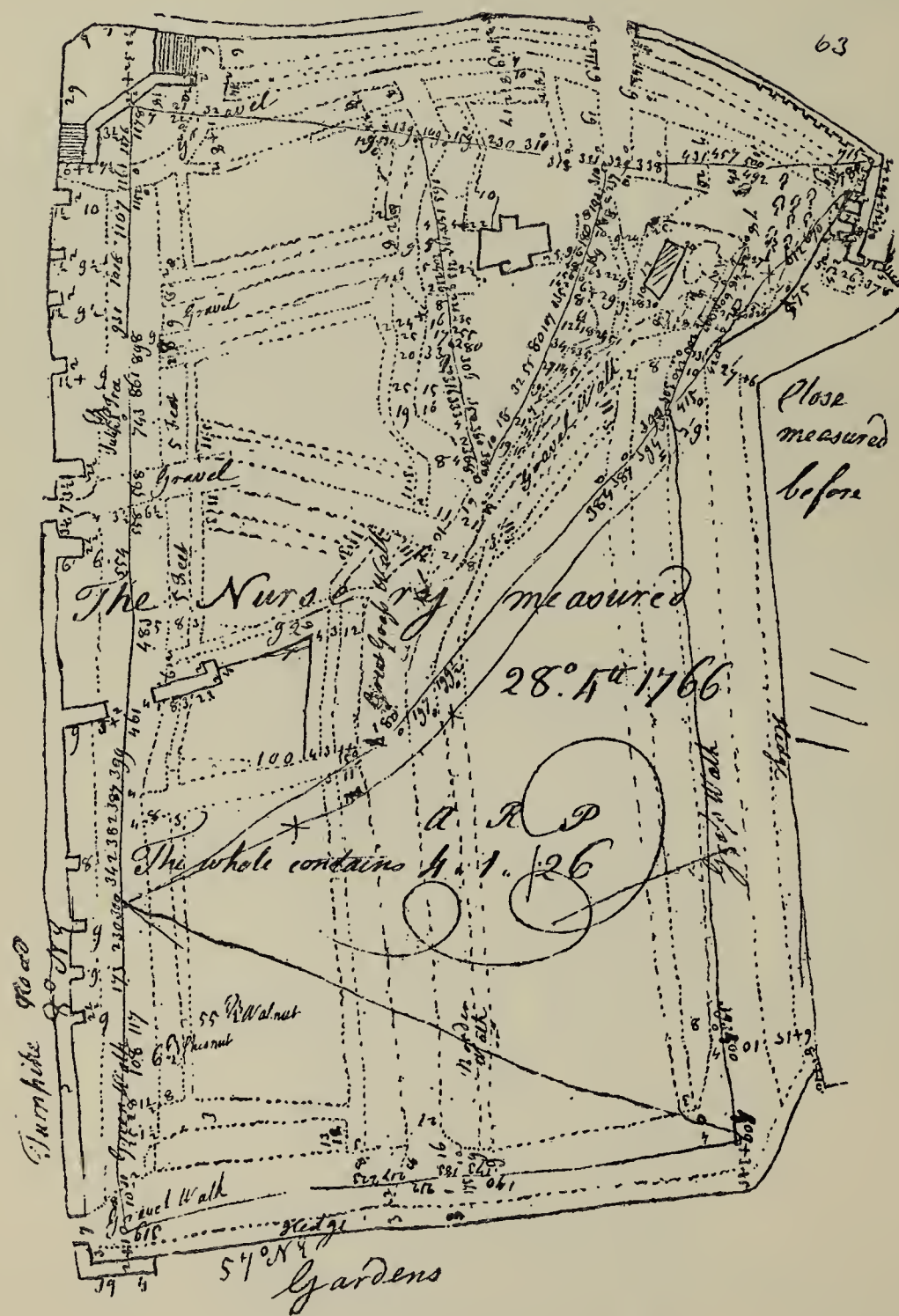
24. 1864

Fleld-Book xix, not paged. Date of survey, 1761 July 27th. A survey of Beauchief co Derby, which is an extension of the last survey towards the west; it shows Park Bank, the fish ponds, the paddock, Abbey Green, Pond Close and The Damm. Robert Sands and William Smith were tenants.

Field-Book xix, not paged. Date of survey not given, probably about 1761. This survey of the centre of Rotherham shows the land and buildings between and fronting to High Street, Well Gate, Moor Gate and certain fields and gardens on the south. This land includes the Beast Market, the Hampole, part of Cantley Field with a barn known as Hampole Yard Barn and many inns, houses and buildings fronting to the streets. High Street towards the east is continued as Doncaster Gate, as shown by the survey; and at the point where they join, the cross-road Well Gate runs north into Jesus Gate, so called when Archbishop Rotherham founded the College of Jesus close by in 1480. At the other end of High Street, towards the west, is West Gate with Dominy Lane and Ratten Row on the north; and what must have been Moorgate on the south. In High Street there were five inns with yards; The Crown, The Angel, The Swan, The Three Cranes and The Elephant & Castle. In the middle of the map is the Work House and the Work House Yard. Towards the south were fields, gardens and a stone-quarry. At the entrance and approach to the Beast Market from Well Gate, the gates had been 'pulled up' at the two places marked B, at the date of the survey. The stream at the top of Well Gate was the overflow from Bishopswell, a little further south than is shown on this survey. It flowed north down the hill to the Town Well in Well Gate; but before reaching High Street it disappeared underground. The names of adjoining owners or tenants were, widow Wheatley, John Watson, Lord Duncannon and Bartholomew Houndsfield. The Duncannon family-name was Ponsonby and, in the time of George I, William Ponsonby M.P. for Kilkenny was created Baron Bessborough; and a year later Viscount Duncannon, both of the Irish Peerage. In 1761, the date of this survey, Lord Duncannon owned land in Well Gate, Rotherham, which probably came into his possession through his friendship with the Fitzwilliams of Wentworth; as a few years later Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, a daughter of Earl Bessborough, married William then Earl Fitzwilliam.

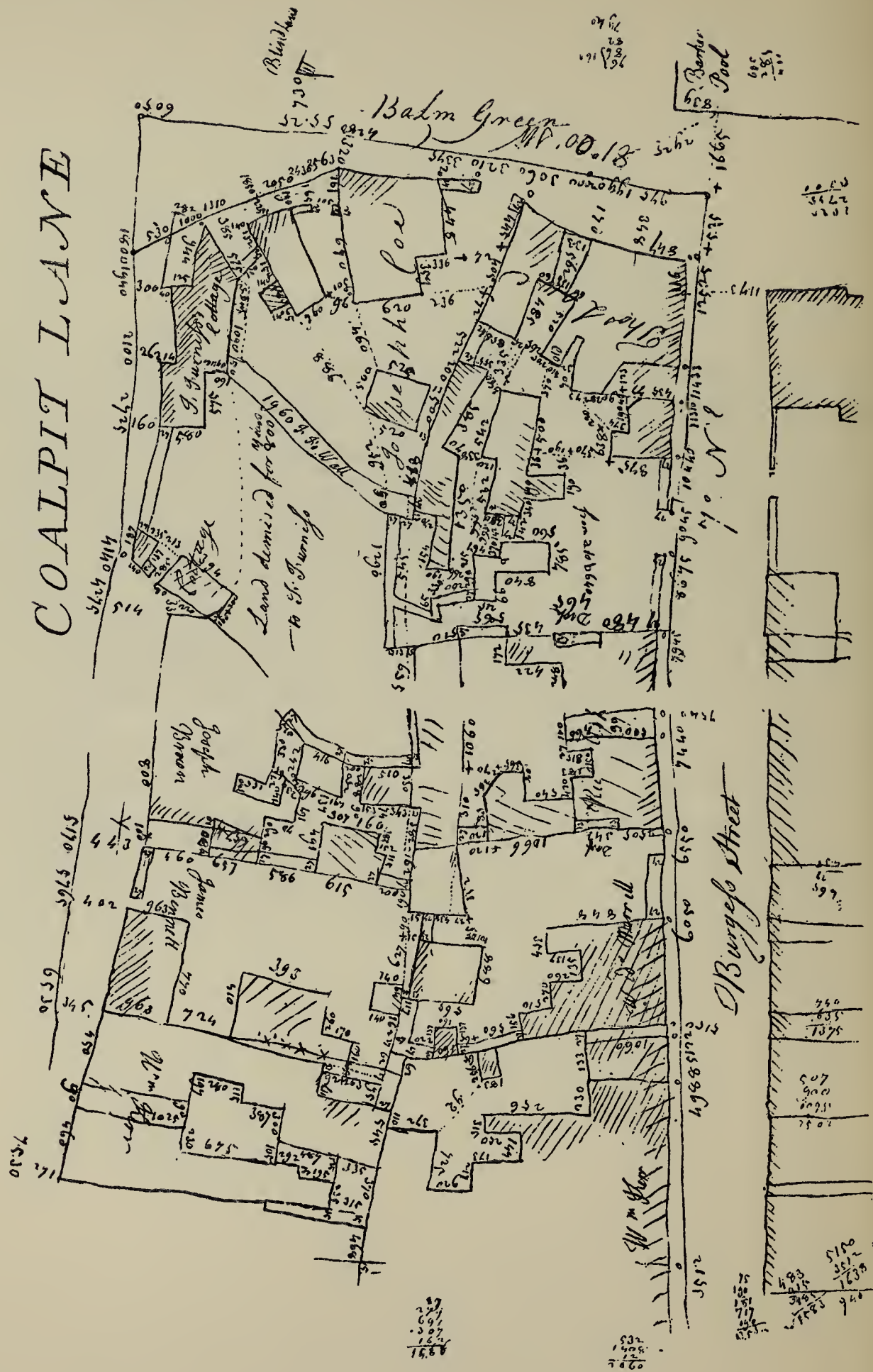
Field-Book xxiii, not paged. Dates of survey, 1762 October 21st and November 2nd. A survey of the Assembly House, Sheffield, which stood at the corner of Norfolk Street and Bowling Green Lane, now Arundel Street; also the Play House standing in the yard behind, with an entrance from Bowling Green Lane. Tudor Street had not then been made; but the line of the street is shown by dotted lines. The inset shows both the Assembly and Play Houses, together with the adjoining property fronting to Norfolk Street and belonging to Robert Shepherd, which are reproduced in greater detail and drawn to a larger scale. Norfolk Street, Arundel Street and Sycamore Street are shown but not named. Robert Unwin's Wood Yard with two buildings adjoining was further up Norfolk Street, other names of owners or occupiers were Joseph Turner and J. Saunders.

Field-Book xxx, page 63.



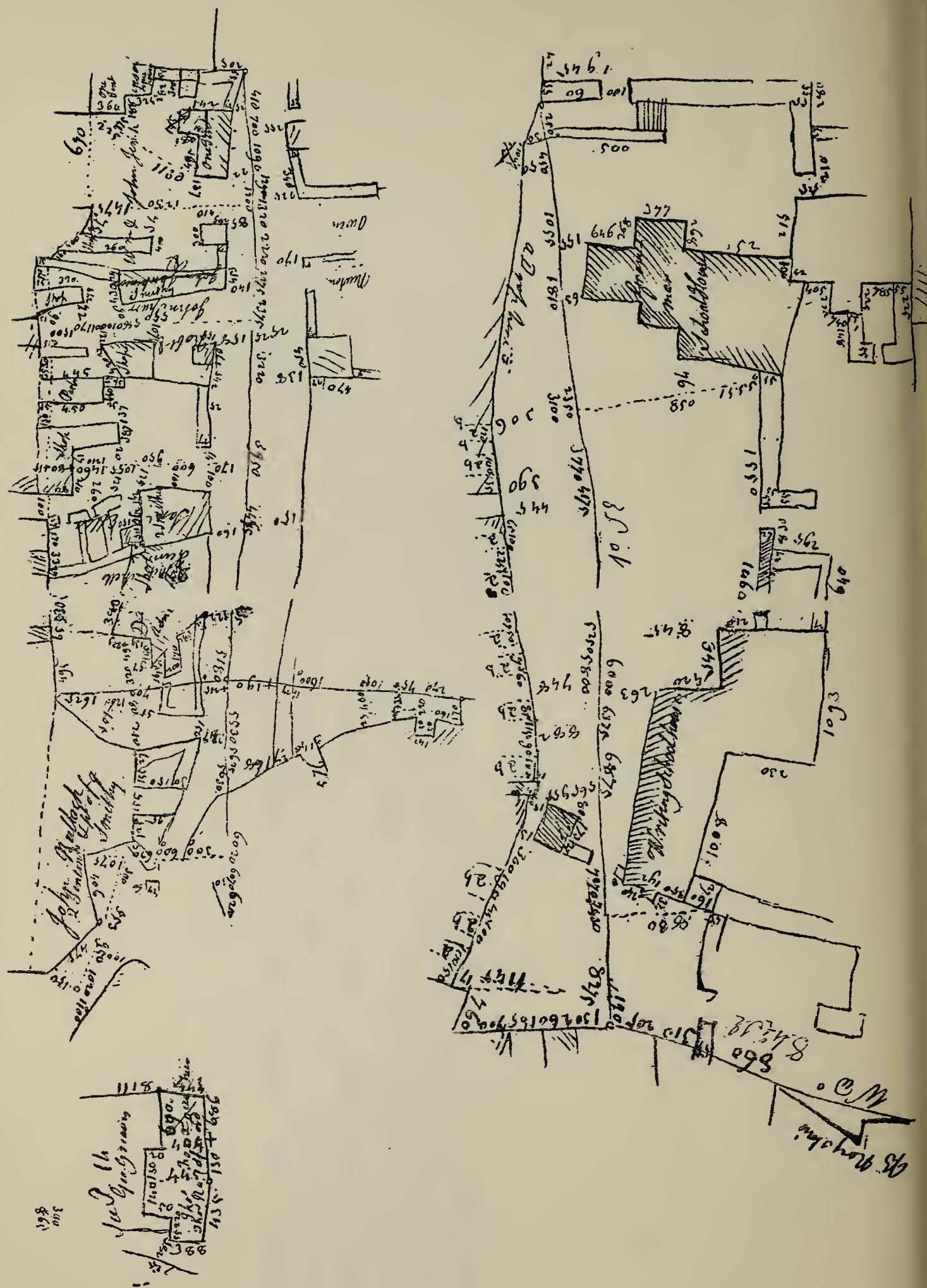
Field-Book xxx, page 63. Date of survey, 1766 April 28th. A survey showing the Duke of Norfolk's nursery garden, which on its south-west boundary adjoined the newly made turnpike road from Lady's Bridge, Sheffield, through Bridge House to Barnsley and Wakefield, now known as Nursery Street. The Duke's land had been taken for the turnpike and a substantial wall built on his boundary next the road. On the south-east, at the bottom of the map, were some gardens, which divided his nursery from The Wicker. On the other side of the turnpike road was the river Don; and before the making of the road the nursery extended to the river-bank, with steps down to the water. At the top left-hand corner of the nursery there was an entrance consisting of a terrace-wall, with steps on either side; this would in all probability be constructed when the turnpike was made and the Duke's frontage rebuilt. Within the nursery, along the new boundary wall next the river, the position of some ornamental trees is shown, including tulip, walnut and chestnut; grass and gravel walks are shown with some buildings or glass-houses. The site of the nursery contained 4a 1r 26p.

The west of the North West part of Burgess's Street with
Francis Turnip's Cottage at the top of Coalpit Lane 20th Nov 1867



Field-Book xxxiv, pages 2 & 3. Dates of survey, 1767 November 20th & 21st. A survey of the land and buildings between Coalpit Lane, now Cambridge Street, and Burgess Street; with Francis Furniss's cottage at the top of Coalpit Lane, where it adjoined Blind Lane, now Holly Street, and Balm Green. Coalpit Lane and Burgess Street ran north and south, with Balm Green on the north. Barker Pool is at the north-east corner. The east side of Burgess Street was built up to the street. The following names occur, Joseph Coe, Thomas Lowe, Richard Ash, widow Merrill, William Kerr, James Bennett and Joseph Brown.

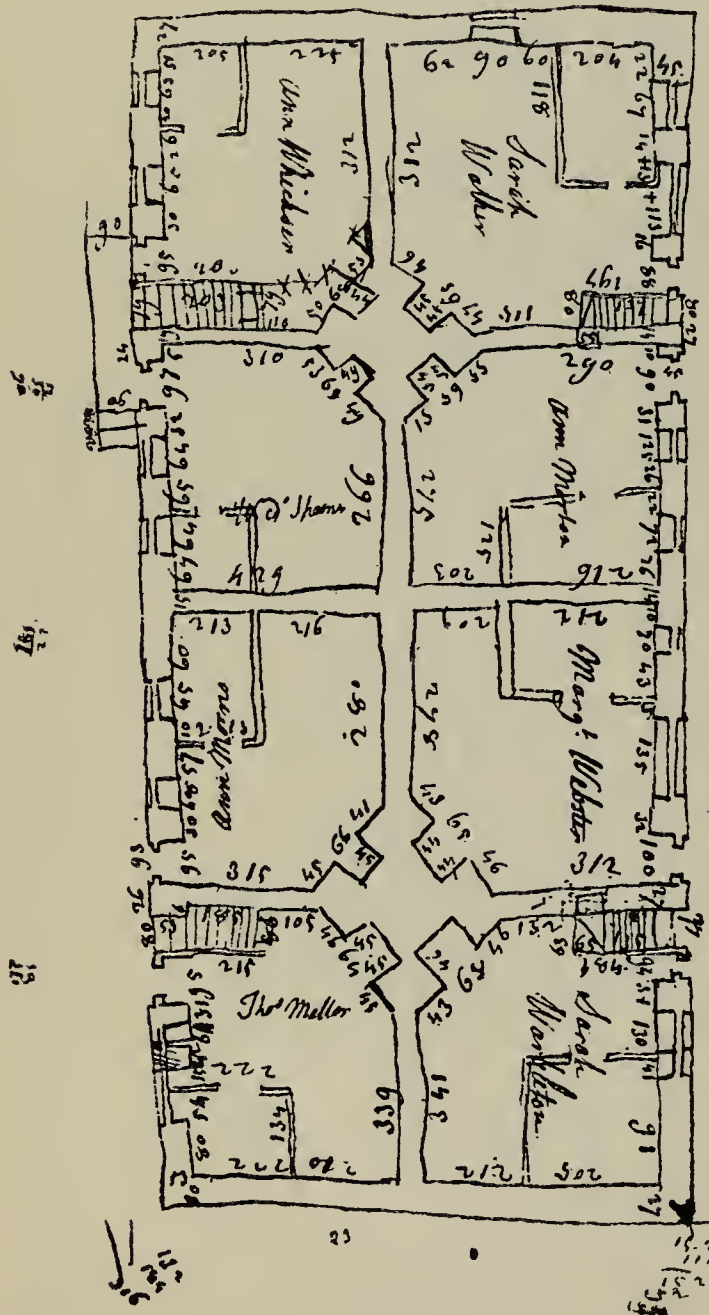
276. School House (prof with the ground let off from it).
Trenches erected there - 23° 12' 1767



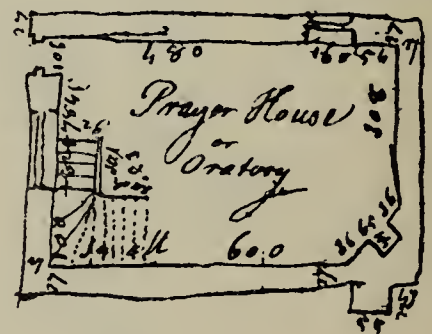
Field-Book xxxiv, pages 16 & 17. Date of survey, 1767 December 23rd. A survey of the Grammar and Writing Schools, in School House Croft, Sheffield, with parts of the croft let off to tenants. The lower part of this map shows the Grammar School House on the right and the Writing School House on the left, with an open yard behind and between them. In William Fairbank's 'Plan of Sheffield' 1771, the Free School appears as one building, at the point where Campo Lane joined Townhead Street. It is not clear whether the upper part of the map relates to adjoining land on the north; but, from the wording of the headline, it would seem that it did. Mr R. E. Leader, in 'Sheffield in the Eighteenth Century', at pages 120-3, gives much information as to this school, from which it appears that the school buildings here shown were built in 1648 and continued in use until 1825, when they were pulled down and the school removed to the north end of Charlotte Street, now Mappin Street, facing St George's Church, where Mappin Hall now stands. Mr Leader says that the entrance to the school, which was below the level of Campo Lane, was by steps at the south-east corner of School Croft; and these are shown in the lower section on the right-hand side, which steps adjoined Campo Lane. The following names of persons occur; George Greaves, John Bullock, John Spurr, John Jink, B. Royston, Newton and Owen.

Field-Book xxxv, page 66.

A Plan of the Ground Floor of Hollis's Hospital and the Oratory
8° 12' 1768



Plan of



Field-Book xxxv, page 66. Date of survey, 1768 December 8th. A ground-floor plan of Hollis Hospital in Sheffield, which was founded in 1703 by Thomas Hollis, a citizen and draper of London, who was born at Rotherham in 1634 and apprenticed to his uncle, a Sheffield cutler, in 1648. He was a Dissenter and left Sheffield, during his apprenticeship, to manage his master's business in the Minories, London. By deeds of 1703 and 1704, he conveyed to trustees, and also endowed, a building then called the Great Hall or New Chapel standing near Mill Sands in Sheffield, which he had converted into sixteen small apartments for the use of sixteen poor inhabitants of the town of Sheffield, one of whom was to be a man and the rest women, chiefly widows; the man was to read the Scriptures to the inmates and to visit the sick. The founder's eldest son Thomas and other members of the family, from time to time, added to the Hospital endowments, which increased in value as the town developed. During the 18th century the Hospital stood at the bottom of Snig Hill with one frontage to New Hall Street where it had an entrance, over which was an inscription recording its foundation. Prior to its conversion into a Hospital the building had been a chapel, the first Dissenting chapel which had been erected in Sheffield, this, shortly before 1703, had proved too small for its supporters and it had been replaced by a larger one on a site in Norfolk Street. This plan shows the ground-floor of the building as it existed from 1703 until 1776, and close to the Hospital was a Prayer House or Oratory, where services were held for the benefit of the inmates and perhaps it was also used as a school. In 1776 the trustees rebuilt or materially altered the Hospital, which from that time continued until 1903, when it was purchased by the Corporation of Sheffield, for the purpose of street improvements; and the Hospital was then rebuilt at Whirlow on the western boundary of the city, the building at Snig Hill being demolished. Some interesting details are shown on this plan, each of the two chimney-stacks serves four fireplaces; a bedroom or cubicle is partitioned off from each livingroom; four staircases are shown; and, as the ground-floor provides for only eight tenants, there must have been similar accommodation on the floor above. It will be seen that one of the tenements was occupied in 1768 by Thomas Mellor, who would be the man to read the Scriptures with the inmates of the Hospital and hold services or teach in the Oratory.

Field-Book xxxix, page 89.



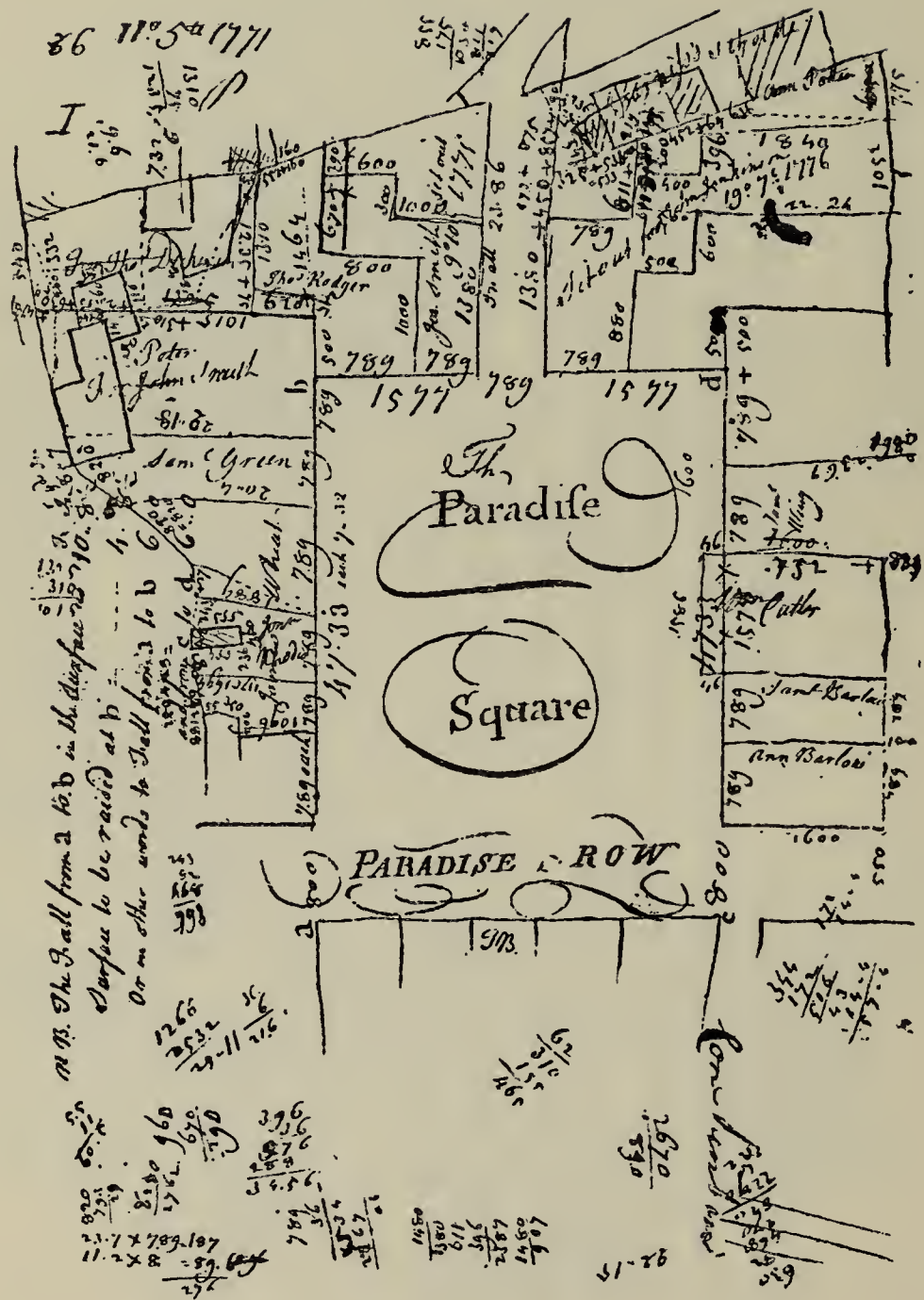
Field-Book xxxix, page 89. Dates of survey, 1770 November 17th and 21st. Surveys of Central Sheffield, one from Norfolk Street through Jehu Lane to Wain Gate and Lady's Bridge; the other the parish church, East Parade and York Street. The former on the right shows Bull Stake, now Haymarket, extending from Castle Folds on the north to Jehu Lane on the south, which led to the bottom of Norfolk Street. From Castle Folds, Wain Gate was a continuation of Bull Stake towards the north; but owing to the small page of the Field-Book William Fairbank has turned Wain Gate to the west, along the top of the page, which he would correct when he completed his map from this rough survey on the site. The extension to Lady's Bridge shows Water Lane and Castle Green. Returning to Bull Stake, near Castle Folds, is True Love Gutter on the west and Dixon Lane on the east. The family of Truelove were resident in Sheffield during the 17th and 18th centuries, from which the name arose. Following Bull Stake to the south Pudding Lane, now King Street, is on the right beyond which was the Swine Market, a large triangular piece of land with an open frontage to Bull Stake; the Killing Shambles are shown as a long narrow strip of land running at right angles to the south side of the Swine Market. On the other side of Bull Stake, between Dixon Lane and Castle Folds, was Castle Lathes or Barns, afterwards the site of The Tontine Inn and now the New Market Hall. The survey on the left of the page shows the parish church roughly sketched with Church Lane running due west from High Street. At the corner, now known as Church Gates, stood the Town Hall from whence a very irregular East Parade is indicated with the Charity School at the north end; and the land, between what was to become East Parade and York Street, belonged to the co-heirs of Thomas Heaton then deceased.

Field-Book xl, page 23. Date of survey not given, probably about 1770. A survey of the pool or reservoir called Barker Pool, with the adjacent streets and small tenements. The survey is on the right, with two insets on the left; about the centre of the map Blind Lane and Coalpit Lane met; they ran from north to south and Barker Pool is shown to the east of those streets; the open roadway or street running west from the pool to Blind Lane is not what is now called Barker Pool but it indicates the line of a short street, which existed until a few years ago, called Flint Well Lane. The lower inset on the left gives more detail, on a larger scale, of the tenements adjoining the pool; and the upper inset evidently shows other tenements in the immediate neighbourhood. In the 14th century, the district to the east of Blind Lane was known as Balne or Balme and later as Balm Green; in a charter of 1333, now in the possession of The Twelve Capital Burgesses, a croft lying in Balne is described as adjoining a toft of Adam le Barker towards the west. There is much of interest about Balm Green and Barker Pool in 'Sheffield of the Eighteenth Century', from which we gather that in 1434 one, Barker of Balm Green, took steps to make a pool for storage of water, to supplement the spring-water then used in the district. From other sources we get many references to Barker Pool; in a Sheffield will of 1557 two closes above Barker Pool are referred to; and in the Sheffield Constable's Accounts for 1677 there is a charge 'for bringing the cuckstoole up to Barkepoole'. In the insets the following names of persons and places occur: Edward Creswick, widow Maxfield, Edward Brownell, widow Gould, Christopher Oates, Edward Allen, John Robinson (a shoemaker), Dolphin, Town's Land and Duke's land.

Field-Book xl, pages 40 & 41.

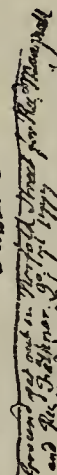
Field-Book xl, pages 40 & 41. Date of survey, 1771 February 18th. A survey of Upper and Nether Chapel in Pepper Alley and Chapel Walk respectively, with entrances from Norfolk Street, Sheffield. Upper Chapel was built in 1700, when the Dissenters moved from their old chapel at the bottom of Snig Hill. In 1714-15 differences arose among the members of the congregation and many seceded from it and built, for their own use, Nether Chapel only a few yards away. These two chapels with their graveyards are shown on this survey. No names of streets are given; but Norfolk Street would run across the bottom of the map; from which entrances, through open gateways, are shown into Chapel Walk on the right and Pepper Alley on the left. The top of the map does not show Fargate which was close by; and it may have been possible to get from Chapel Walk into Pepper Alley at the Fargate end. Both these footpaths ran approximately west from Norfolk Street. Near the top of Chapel Walk, a passage is indicated which seems to have led through the King's Arms yard to Pepper Alley and Fargate. The Upper Chapel was enlarged in 1848 and Nether Chapel was rebuilt in 1827. The names of Samuel Turner, Biggins and Younge's yard also occur.

Field-Book xl, page 86.

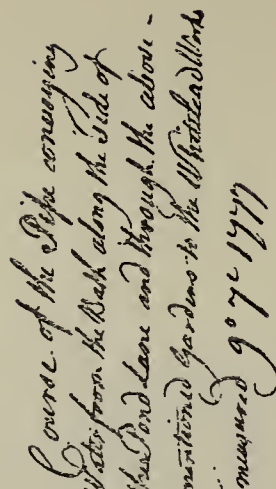


Field-Book xl, page 86. Date of survey, 1771 May 11th; adjoining land set out 1776 July 19th. A survey of Paradise Square, Sheffield, which was set out but not constructed in 1771 when William Fairbank published his first 'Plan of Sheffield', see page 14 ; and this survey shows that the Square was in contemplation about that time. It will be seen that in each corner of the Square is a letter; and a *nota bene* on the left of the map says 'The Fall from A to B in the surface is 10' 8", the surface to be raised at B 4' 8" or in other words the fall from A to B 6' and from C to D 6' '. The date nearest to this note is 11th May 1771 at the left-hand top corner. A road, now Silver Street Head, at the end of the Square opposite to Paradise Row led to West Bar; and the second William Fairbank was employed, by the owner of land adjoining both this street and the Square, to set out their land for building purposes. It will be seen that on one side of Silver Street Head, he set out the land for Joseph Smith on the 9th October 1775 and on the other for William Jenkinson and Furniss on the 19th July 1776. The survey provides many names of owners or tenants. The Square falls steeply from south to north and Paradise Row is at the east end. On the south are the allotments of James Wheat, Samuel Green, Peter Smith and Thomas Duke; on the west Thomas Rodger, Joseph Smith, William Jenkinson and Ann Potter; on the north Ann Barlow, Samuel Barlow, William Cutler and Samuel Wing, and on the east the initials T B may stand for Thomas Broadhead. It is recorded that John Wesley preached in the Square on the 15th July 1779.

565018-115

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 2 \\ \hline 252 \end{array}$$


Charles Joseph de la Harpe

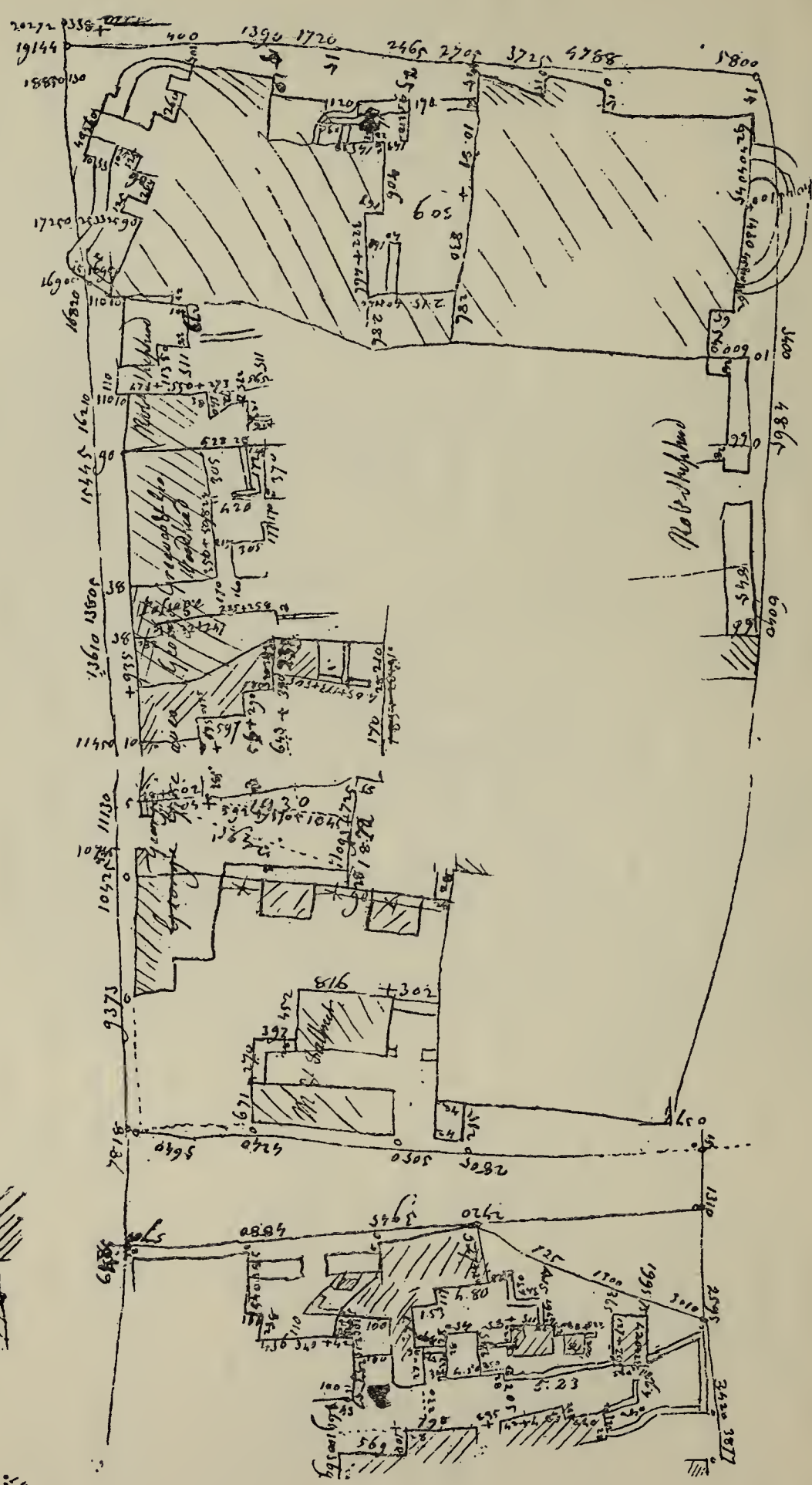


66717606

Back garden

Field-Book L, pages 6 & 7. Date of survey, 1777 July 9th. This survey is in four parts; on the left is The Golden Cross Inn at the top of Angel Street, Sheffield; in the centre, at the top, is land with smithies, stables and barns in Pond Lane, adjoining Pond Mill Dam, usually let with The Golden Cross Inn; in the centre, at the bottom, is land in Norfolk Street; and on the right is part of Pond Lane showing the Bath House and Garden and certain tenements adjoining Tilt Dam. The part showing The Golden Cross Inn, has Market Place and the Shambles to the east; the extensive buildings and open yard, which belonged to the Duke of Norfolk, are clearly shown, with land of The Twelve Capital Burgesses then leased to Thomas Didsbury adjoining on the north and west; and a tenement of John Hawksley on the south. The land and buildings in Pond Lane, now Pond Street, were usually let by the Duke with the inn; it has Pond Lane and Shude Hill, running east and west, at the bottom. It shows the point where Pond Lane joined Shude Hill; also the east end of Pond Mill Dam, and the northern boundary would be Pond Mill Lane. The buildings included an old barn and a new one, stables and smithy; with Flint's tenement adjoining on the south. A part of the site at the south end consisting of a house and smithy, was occupied by Thomas Darwin, anvil and roller maker of Shude Hill. The small section, at the bottom of the centre column, shows vacant land, then set out on the south-east side of Norfolk Street, for Richard Mangnall. Evidently Surrey Street was then an unnamed New Street and Mangnall was building premises for himself at the corner of Surrey Street and Norfolk Street. Part of the site was then occupied by the widow of Joseph Saunders, who had contracted to sell the whole or part of her property in Norfolk Street to Richard Mangnall, who in 1787 was trading in partnership as Mangnall and Falkner factors, at these Norfolk Street premises. The workshops adjoining this site on the south-east, shown on William Fairbank's 'Plan of Sheffield' 1771, were occupied by the well-known firm of Tudor Leader and Nicholson, manufacturers of silver and plated goods, about whom Mr R. E. Leader has much to say in 'Sheffield in the Eighteenth Century'. The survey of the Bath House and Garden in Pond Lane is in the right-hand column, with the south at the top of the page. The Bath House was on the left side of Pond Lane, now Pond Street, at a point at or near the present site of Pond Street Brewery and from there a pipe, for conveying the water from the bath, ran along Pond Lane to Whitelead Works, which stood near the Sheffield end of Shoreham Street. The gardens and tenements lying between Pond Lane at its south end and Tilt Dam, now filled in and used as a goods yard for the L.M. & S. Railway, were held of the Duke of Norfolk by James Hattersley, William Rutherford, John Wigfull, Peter Spurr, John Burkitt, Isaac Cosins and William Beard.

33

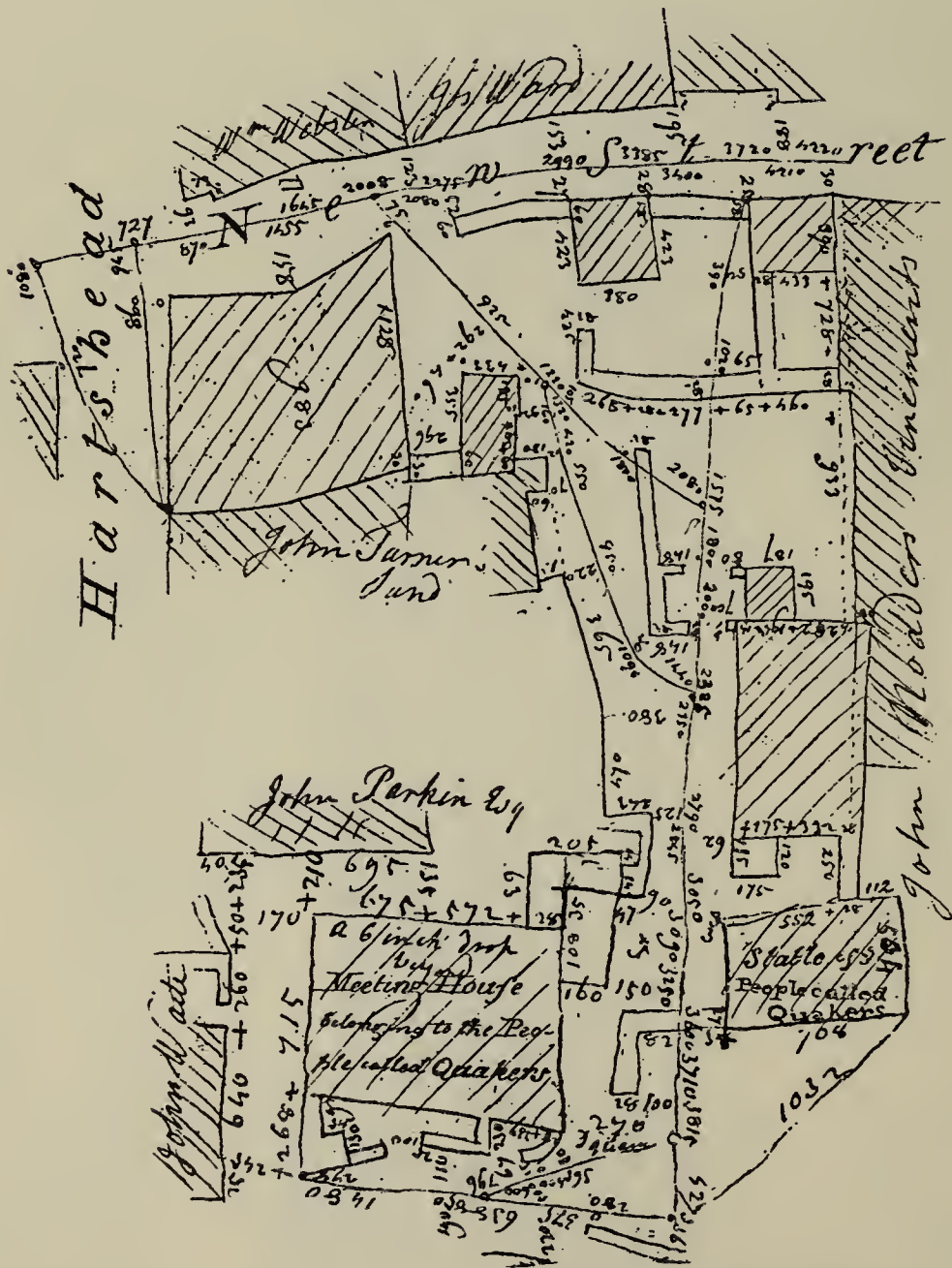


Field-Book iv, pages 32 & 33. Date of survey, 1780 December 9th. A survey of Norfolk Street, Sheffield, from Bowling Green Lane, now Arundel Street, to Surrey Street. The Assembly House at the corner of Norfolk Street and Arundel Street is shown with the front turned, so as to get it on the page of the Field-Book. Behind the Assembly House is the Theatre Royal, formerly the Play House. At the date of this survey Tudor Street had been made in whole or in part; and the main entrance to the Theatre, up three steps, was from Tudor Street. The land of Robert Shepherd, alongside the Assembly House and Theatre, is shown; also the new building of Mangnall and Faulkner at the corner of Norfolk Street and Surrey Street. The names George Greaves and George Woodhead occur on the Norfolk Street front.

Field-Book Iv, pages 58 & 59. Date of survey, 1781 July 3rd. A survey of the then late John Creswick's farm at Sheffield Manor, held of the Earl of Surrey by his widow. The adjoining farms of the earl were, John Waite's on the north-east, George Townsend's on the north-west and Matthew Jarvis' on the east. The ruins of The Manour are shown on the south-east, with the Green Court and the Turret House, of which only the Turret now remains. On the west of the Turret House were great walnut trees in two lines forming an avenue. The field-names were Yew Tree Field, Leathley Fields, the Horse Closes, Limekiln Croft and the Rails. Fairbank has made a note, with a view to his charges; namely, 'expenses at the manor 1/8, chain leader, horsehire'.

Field-Book Iv, supplement, page 46.

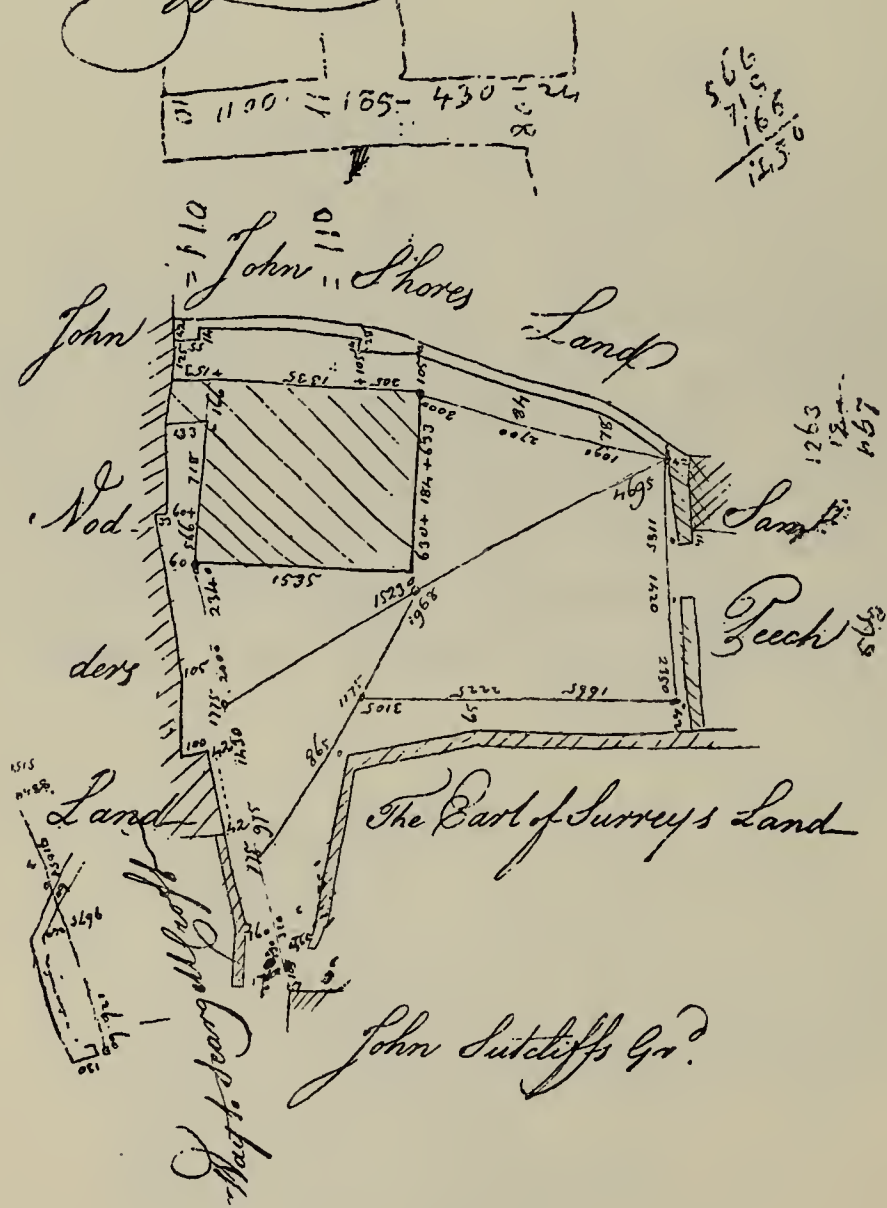
46 Joseph Words Tenements in the Hertford at the top of
New Street 17th 7th 1781



Field-Book iv, supplement, page 46. Date of survey, 1781 July 17th. A survey of land and buildings, fronting to Hartshead, between New Street, now Figtree Lane, and Meetinghouse Lane. The old Friends' Meeting House is shown, with its stable and yards; these have long since been pulled down and the site built upon. At the date of this survey the Friends had built their present Meeting House on the other side of Meetinghouse Lane. The names of persons include William Webster, Joseph Ward, John Turner, John Parkin, John Waite and John Nodder.

Field-Book IV, supplement, page 69.

Meeting House & Burying Ground
of the People called Quakers in
Sheffield



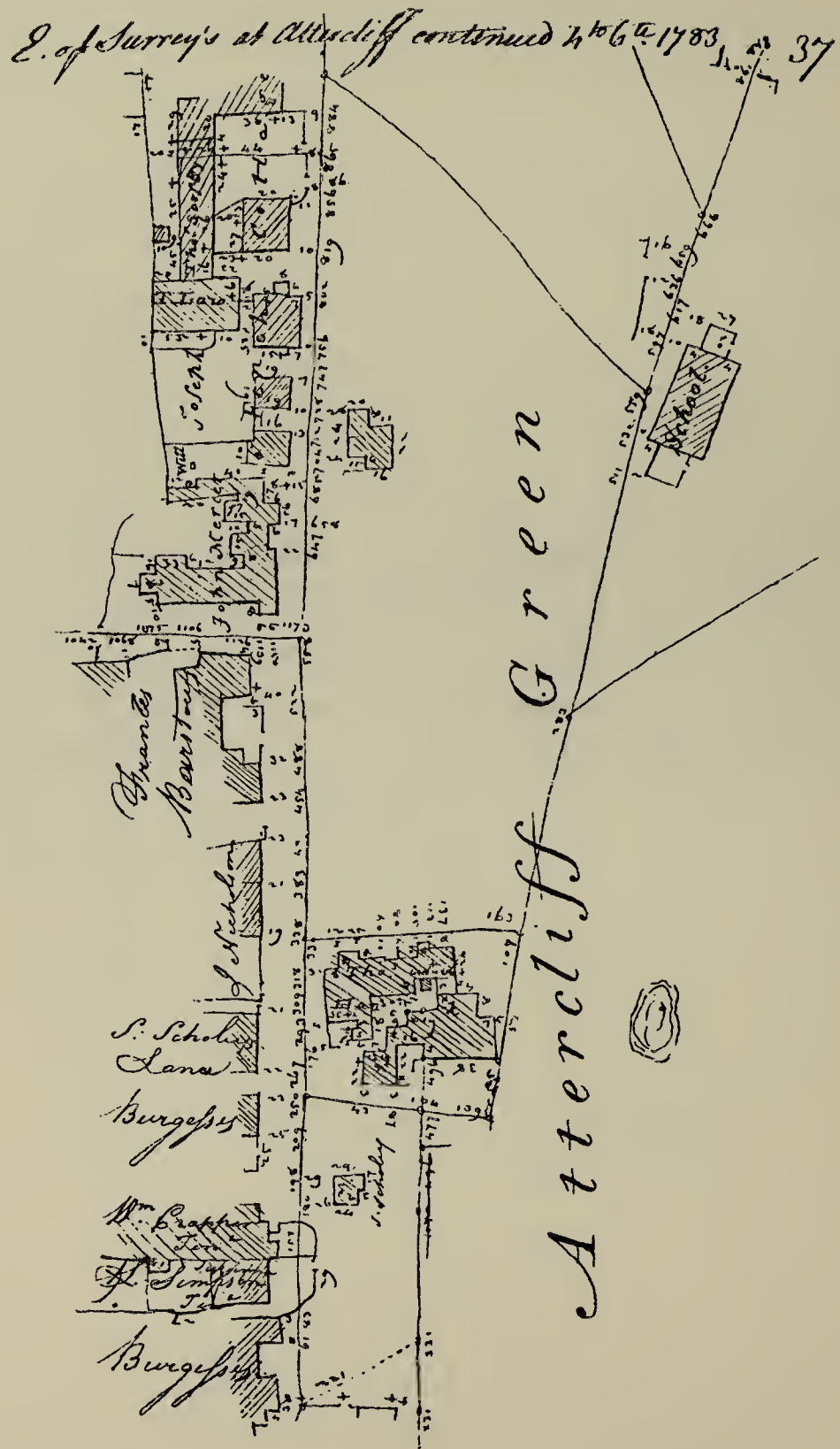
Field-Book iv, supplement, page 69. Date of survey not given, probably 1781. A survey of the Quakers' Meeting House and Burial Ground, in which the top of the map is north and the opening on the east, into land of Samuel Peech, was the Angel Inn Yard; entrance being permitted from Angel Street for burial purposes only. This entrance was closed when burials were discontinued. Through John Shore's land on the north, Bank Street was made in 1792. The 'way to Scargill Croft' must have been down the east side of John Nodder's land, now Meeting House Lane. The Meeting House shown on this survey is at the present time used by the Society of Friends in Sheffield.



Field-Book lvi, pages 84 & 85. Date of survey, 1782 September 17th. Three surveys of tenements belonging to the earl of Surrey. One shows the block of buildings on the north side of Pudding Lane otherwise King Street; and the other two relate to the Water Lane area. On the left is King Street, with open yards at the back; much detail is shown and many names of tenants are given, including William Ward, John Porter, Joseph Hawksley, Matthew Pollard, Hannah Frith, Atkin, the Burgesses, and Joshua Cawton. Barns and stables are plentiful and near the bottom of King Street are the Jails. The extension of the survey, to the right, shows Water Lane; the names of occupiers being Samuel Burdekin, Edward Creswick's heirs and Joshua Cawton. The small inset on the right shows the bottom of Water Lane, with its well, and some adjoining land of Hollis Hospital, which formed no part of the Hospital in New Hall Street, but was part of its endowment.

Field-Book lviii, page 55. Date of survey, 1783 August 5th. A survey of The Tontine Inn facing Bull Stake, now Haymarket, which shows a large square courtyard with bow windows and perhaps outside steps to the upper rooms. Dixon Lane is shown on the south; and the tenements of George Smilter's heirs on the east. At the date of this survey the building was in course of construction.

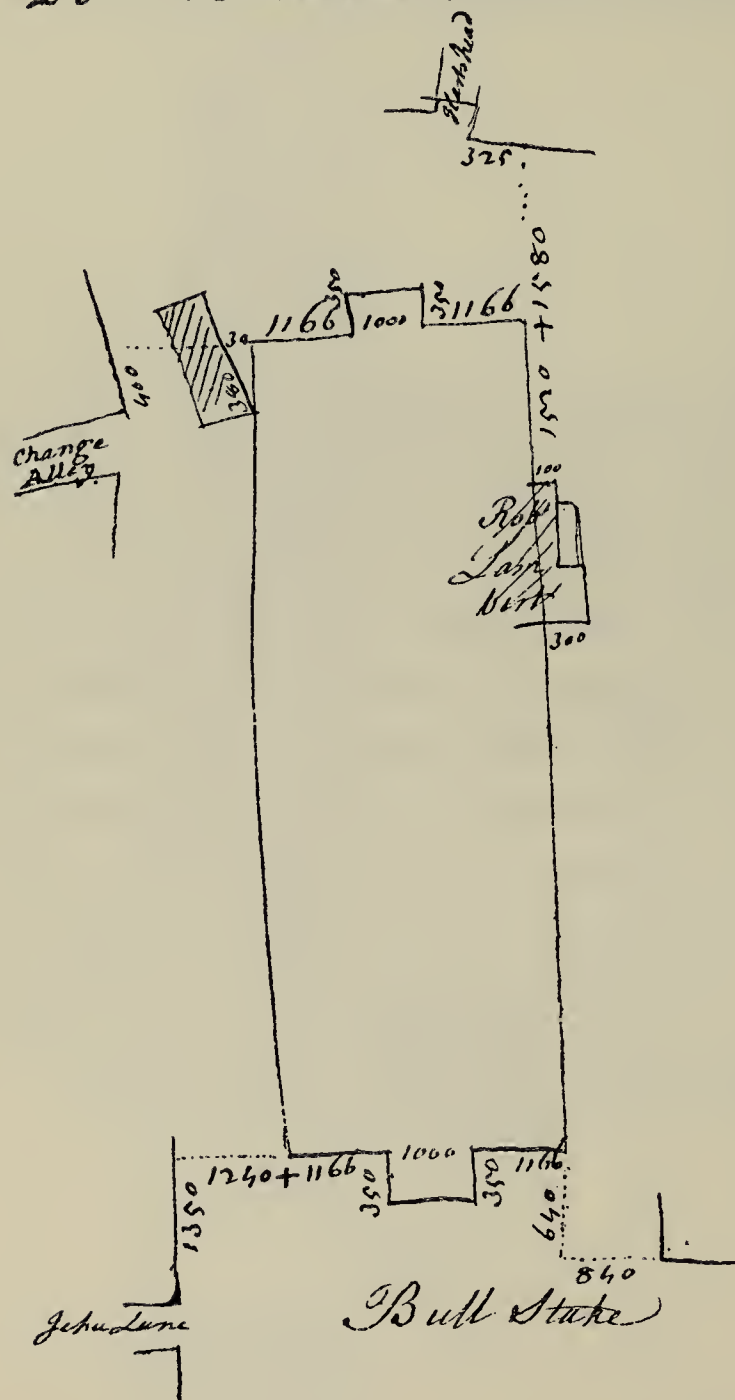
Field-Book lviii, supplement, page 37.



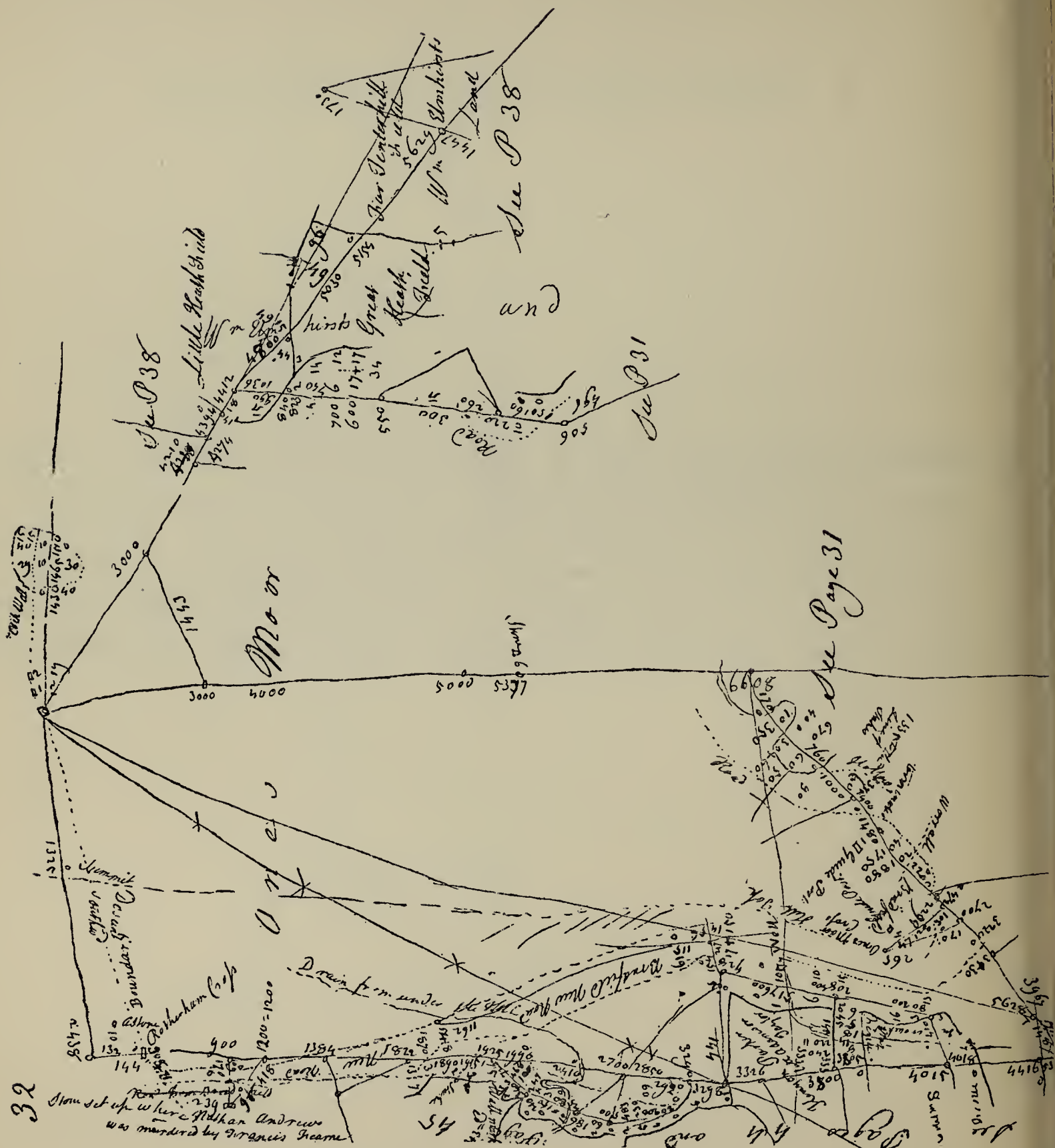
Field-Book Iviii, supplement, page 37. Date of survey, 1783 June 4th. This is a survey of Attercliffe Green, which was a small tongue of unenclosed land lying to the west of Attercliffe Common, between what is now Leeds Road, formerly Attercliffe Green Road, and the old turnpike road from Attercliffe to Worksop. At the date of this survey both the Green and the Common were open and the village school had been built, perhaps by common consent, on the Green. The map is described as the Earl of Surrey's land at Attercliffe, which looks as if the second William Fairbank had assumed that both the Common and the Green, along with the School House, belonged to the earl. The line of houses fronting to the Green would face north-east. The names of owners or tenants were Thomas Sorby, T. Law, Joseph Finch, John Mercer, Frances Barstairs, J. Nicholson, S. Scholey, the Burgesses, William Crapper and S. Simpson. Mr R. G. Vine, in his interesting notes on Attercliffe, says that the village school was erected on the edge of the Green in 1779.

Field-Book lxi, supplement, page 28.

28 The Market-Place set out 27° 5' 1785



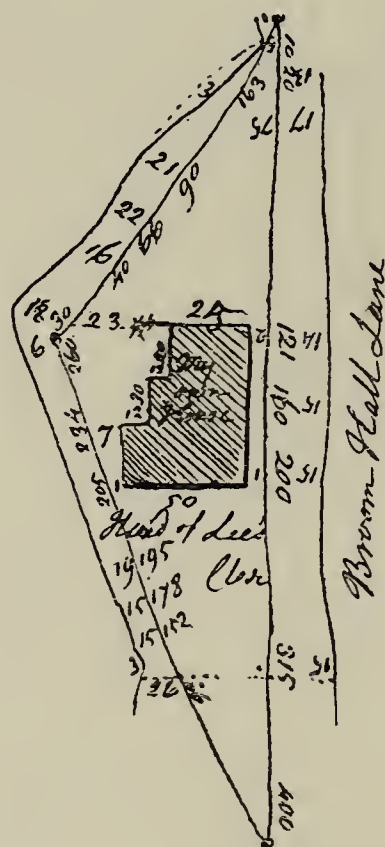
Field-Book lxi, supplement, page 28. Date of survey, 1785 May 27th. A survey of the Market Place, Sheffield, as then set out. The top of the map is west, with Bull Stake and Jehu Lane at the bottom running north and south. At the other end of the proposed market is the east end of Hartshead passage; and Change Alley comes in from Norfolk Street, opposite the end of which a building protrudes into Market Place and what is now High Street. Robert Lambert's building adjoined the site on the north.



Field-Book Ixii, pages 32 & 33. Date of survey not given, probably about 1784. A survey of Ones Moor in the chapelry of Bradfield, the north-west is at the top; and, what is indicated by dotted lines as Bradfield New Road, is the existing road from Worrall to Bradfield. Ones Moor was less than a mile to the east of Bradfield Church and Kirk Edge Orphanage stands in the south-east corner of the Moor, which varies from 1100 to 1300 feet above the sea. This survey includes a 'stone set up where Nathan Andrews was murdered by Francis Fearne' of Hawley Croft Sheffield in 1782. Nathan Andrews was a Sheffield jeweller who was persuaded by Fearne to take his goods for sale in Bradfield; and on his return to Sheffield he was misled by Fearne as to the road and murdered. The Town Trustees instructed their law clerk Mr Wheat to prosecute Fearne, who was found guilty and ordered to be hung in chains near the scene of the murder. The gibbet was erected on Loxley Edge, some distance from the spot where the murder took place; and the stone shown on this survey marked the exact spot, which is somewhere to the west of Kirk Edge House, in the foundation of the road from Worrall to Bradfield. Fearne is said to have hung in chains until Christmas Day 1797. The exact position of the gibbet is shown on other surveys in The Fairbank Collection not here reproduced, it stood at the highest point of Loxley Chase, where it could be seen by all the countryside. This survey shows both Ones Moor Cross and Rotherham Cross, along the line of the Worrall Road, also two guide posts and Hill Top; other names are Little and Great Heath Fields, Far Tenter Hill Field, William Elmhirst's land, Cockwell, drain from under the hill, Kenyon Parker late Adamson Taylor, termination of Worrall and a line of stakes.

Field-Book lxiii, page 78.

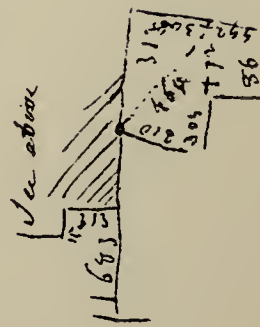
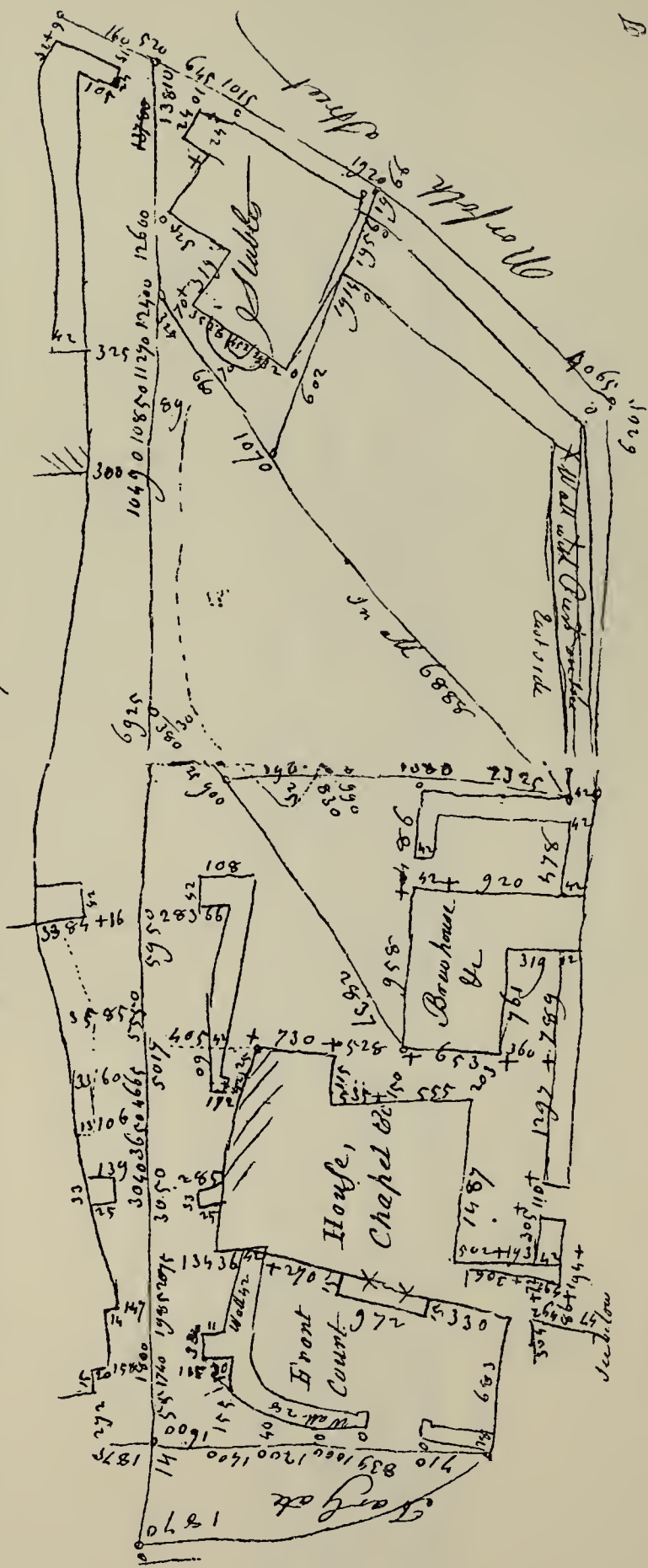
78 *Upper part of Lido close where my House is built*



Field-Book lxiii, page 78. Date of survey not given, probably 1792. A ground plan of West Hill, Sheffield, built in 1786 by the second William Fairbank, for his own occupation, at the head of Lee's Close in Broomhall Lane, now Broomhall Street, within a few yards of West Street.

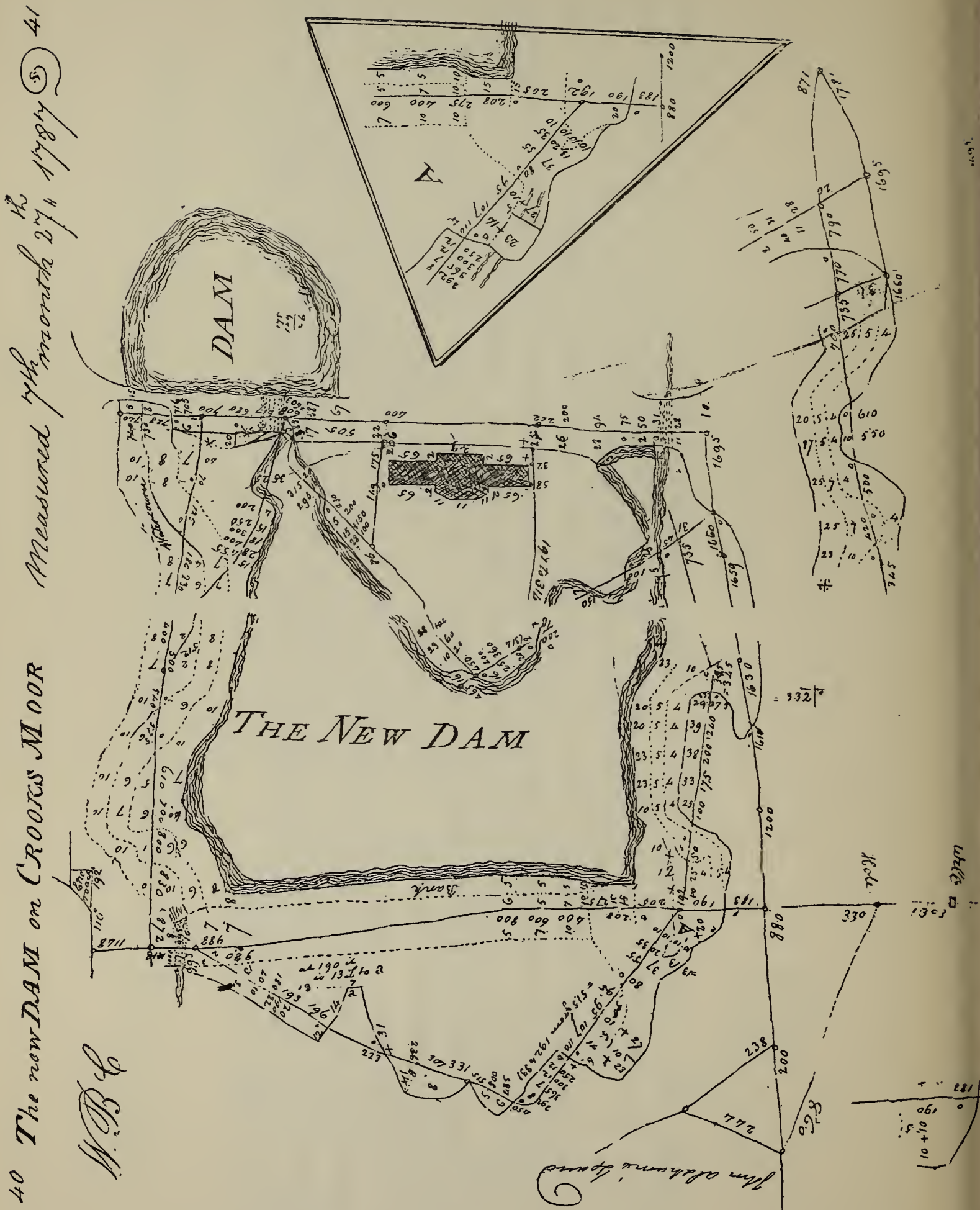
Field-Book lxi, pages 80 & 81. Date of survey, 1786 October 30th. A survey of Lady's Bridge, across the river Don in Sheffield, as then recently widened. The bridge connects The Wicker on the north with Wain Gate on the south. The 'Front of the Slaughter Houses' is shown, the old front having been 'taken away', in the widening of both bridge and Wain Gate, where John Wilkes owned or occupied adjoining land.

The Mansion House and Appurtenances of the Duke of Norfolk, in the Field, occupied by his steward W. Espre. Esq
measured 23rd 3rd 1787



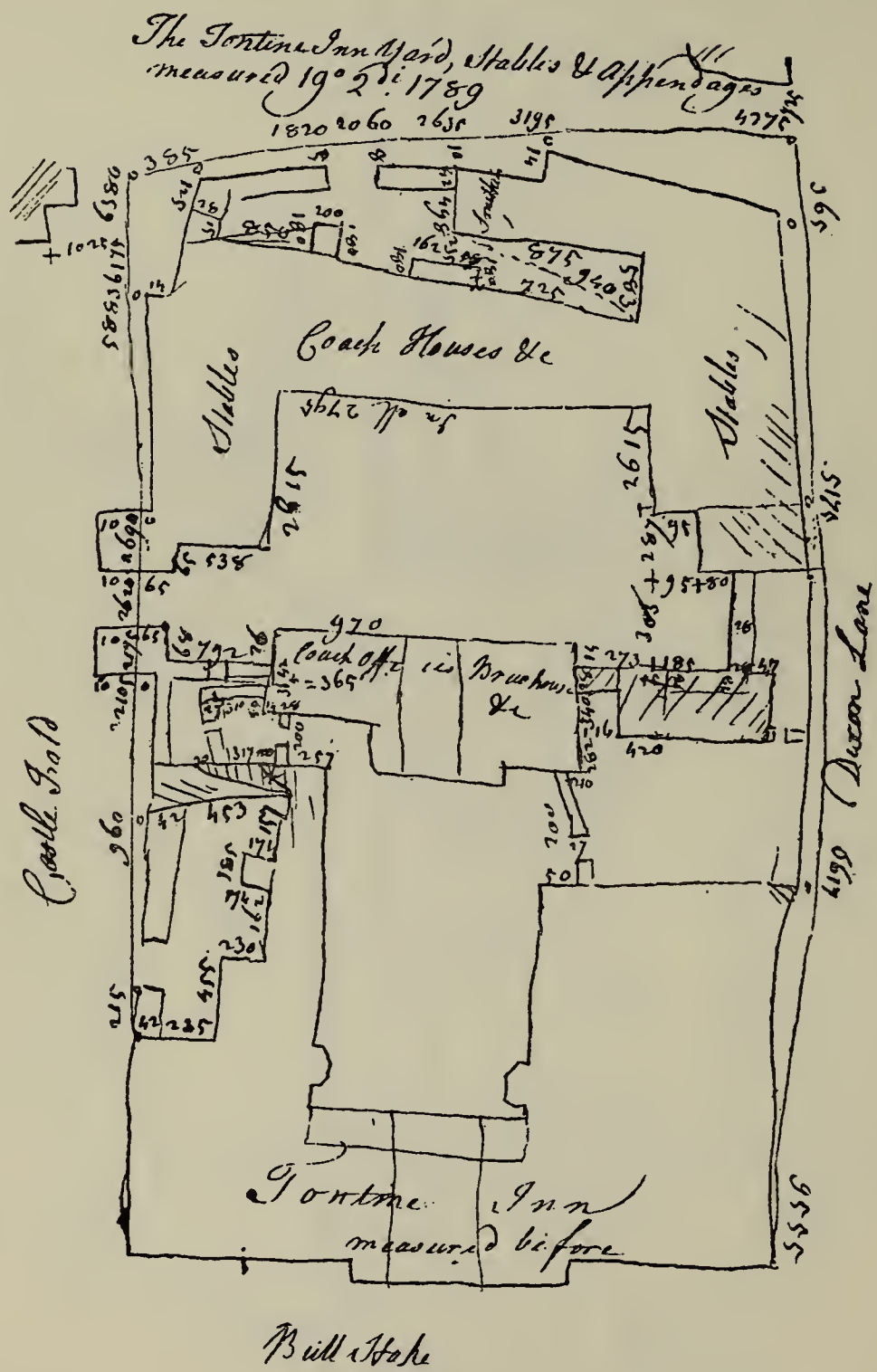
W. Espre

Field-Book lxi, supplement, pages 70 & 71. Date of survey, 1787 March 23rd. A survey of the Duke of Norfolk's land, extending from Fargate to Norfolk Street in Sheffield, on which stood his Mansion House, known as the Lord's House, where his steward Vincent Eyre lived in 1787. The house had a front court with a low palisaded wall and entrance from Fargate, behind which stood the house and chapel, with a brew-house adjoining; the stables were at the Norfolk Street end, where there was a wide gateway opening on to the street. In the days before Sheffield Castle was demolished, the steward resided at The Manour in Sheffield Park, which in 1706 was dismantled and ceased to be used as a residence; the Duke then built this house in Fargate, where the business of the manor could be more conveniently transacted. There was a large room behind the house, which was used both as a chapel and a court-house. A woodcut is reproduced in 'Hallamshire', 2nd edition, page 284, which shows the front to Fargate, with the court-yard fenced off from the street. This projecting circular piece of ground in front of the house was purchased by the Town Trust, at thirty shillings *per* square yard, in 1817; the quantity to be ascertained by Mr Fairbank. The Lord's House was pulled down in 1815.

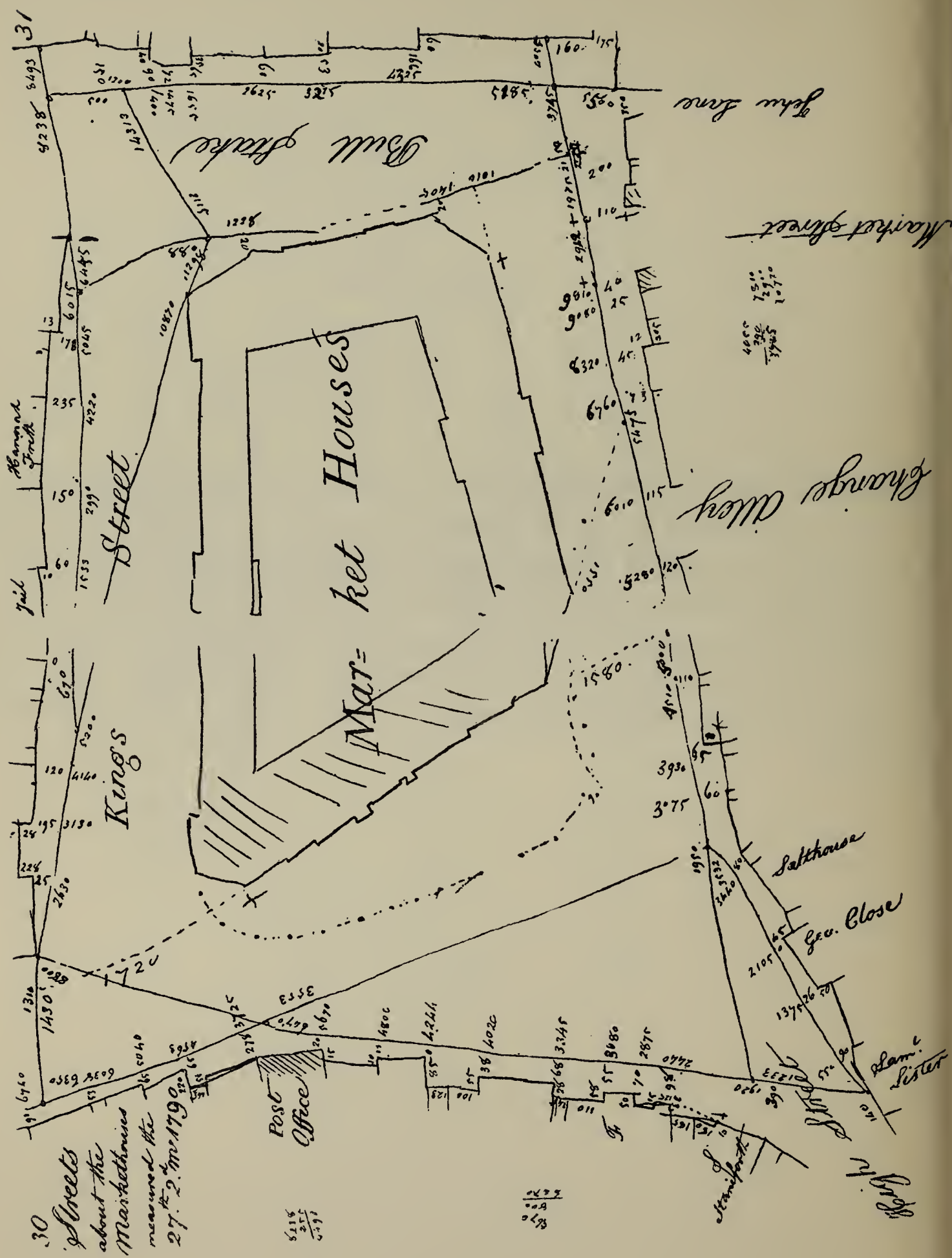


Field-Book lxiv, pages 40 & 41. Date of survey, 1787 July 27th. A survey of what was, in 1787, The New Dam; it is now the one nearest to Crookes Valley Road. A wedge-shaped bank protruded on the south-west, on which stood Dam House. This dam with the house is shown on W. & J. Fairbank's 'Plan of Sheffield' 1808, where it is called Great Dam. On the Government Survey of 1850 it is called The Old Great Dam, and its name changed from time to time as other dams were constructed higher up the valley. The only name on the map, of an adjoining owner, is John Aldham. The inset A is an enlargement of the north corner of the dam at the point also marked A.

Field-Book lxiv, supplement, page 77.



Field-Book lxiv, supplement, page 77. Date of survey, 1789 February 19th. A survey of The Tontine Inn in Sheffield, with the yard stables and outbuildings. The entrance from Bull Stake, through an archway, is shown with Dixon Lane on the south and Castle Folds, now Exchange Street, on the north. The buildings surround two squares or court-yards, connected by a covered archway, with a coach-office on one side of the arch and a brewhouse on the other. The stables and coach-houses were in the inner court-yard, and they had also an entrance at the east end.



Field-Book lxxviii, pages 30 & 31. Date of survey, 1790 February 27th. A survey of 'the streets about the markethouses measured the 27th 2^d m^o 1790' on which, probably at a later date and by another hand, has been ruled the outline of a four-sided open space, surrounded by buildings on all sides, which faced to what is now Market Place, High Street, Haymarket and King Street. The survey is of value, so far as it relates to 'the streets about the markethouses'; but the ruled outline of the markethouses has no confirmation and should be disregarded. The 'survey of the streets' shows the post office in Market Place, nearly opposite the top of King Street, the jail is halfway down the north side of King Street, and what was then the bottom of High Street is shown; also Change Alley, Market Street and Jehu Lane leading directly into Bull Stake. The owners or occupiers of adjoining lands and buildings were S[amuel] Staniforth mercer and draper of High Street, Samuel Lister victualler of High Street facing across Market Place towards Angel Street, George Close brazier and tinman of High Street, [Joseph] Salthouse jeweller and silversmith of Market Place and Hannah Frith, below the jail in King Street, probably connected with the firm of Frith and Atkin grocers of King Street, in 1787.

Field-Book 1ix, pages 6 & 7.

7

The Nursery & Ground
adjoining measured 29th of mo 1790
& 30

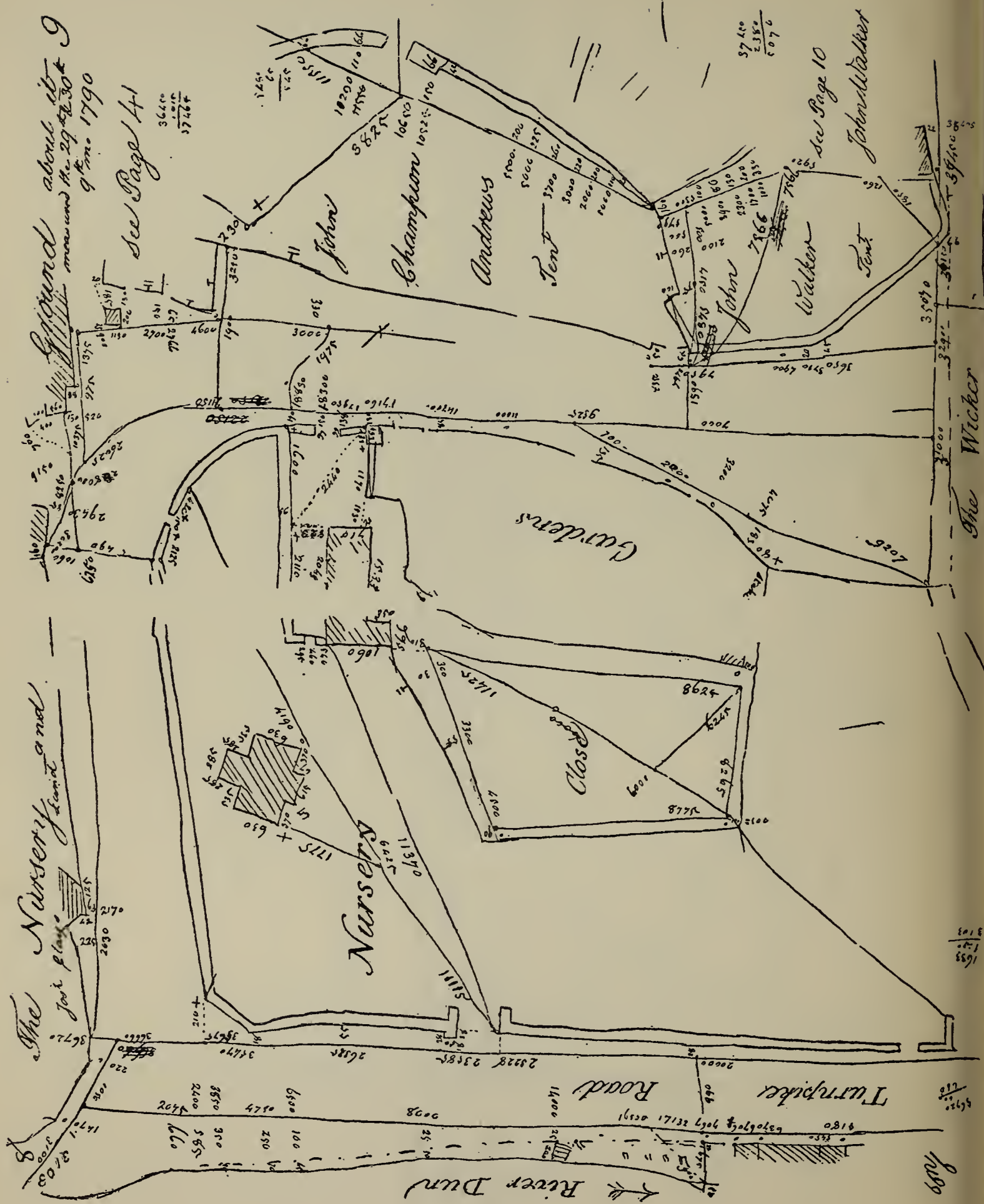
Nursery

The Wicket

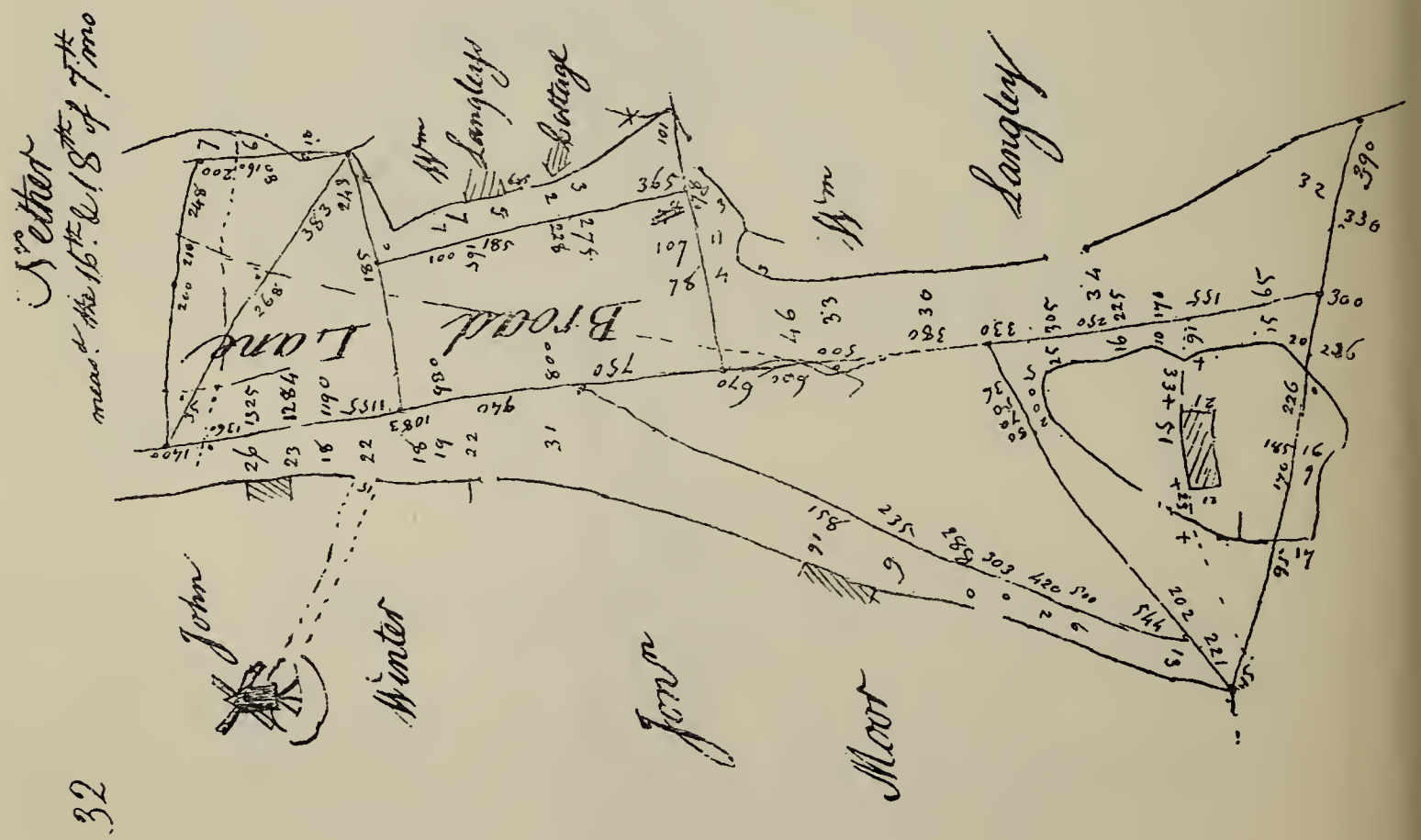
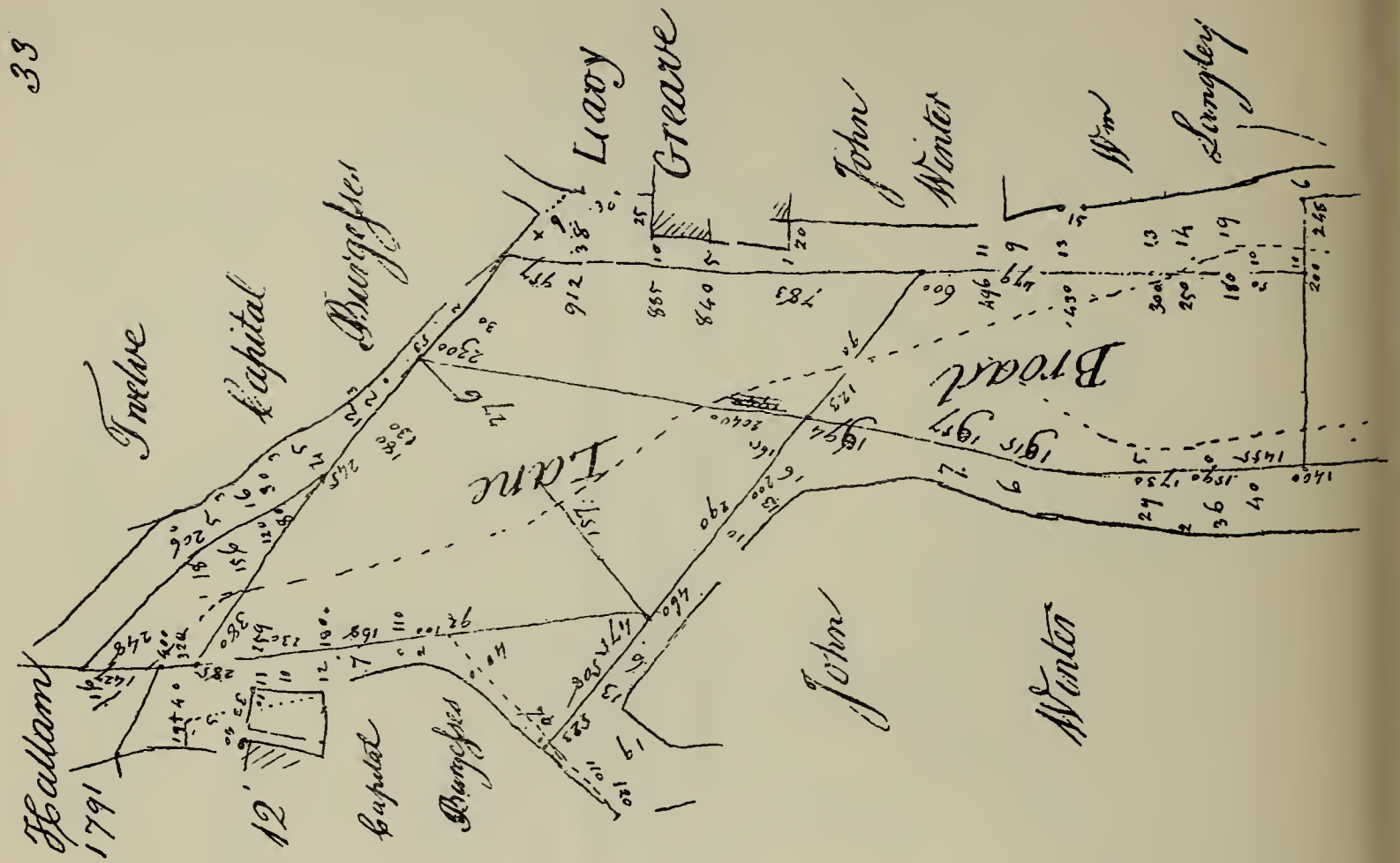
The Ladies Bridge

Hand-drawn map of The Nursery & Ground, showing various plots, paths, and landmarks. The map includes numerous numerical measurements and labels such as 'The Nursery & Ground', 'The Wicket', and 'The Ladies Bridge'. The map is oriented with a north arrow pointing towards the top right.

Field-Book lxi, pages 6 & 7. Dates of survey, 1790 September 29th & 30th. A survey of land adjoining the Duke of Norfolk's nursery gardens in Sheffield; from which it will be seen that the land, between the nursery and The Wicker, nearest to Lady's Bridge, had been built upon in 1790.



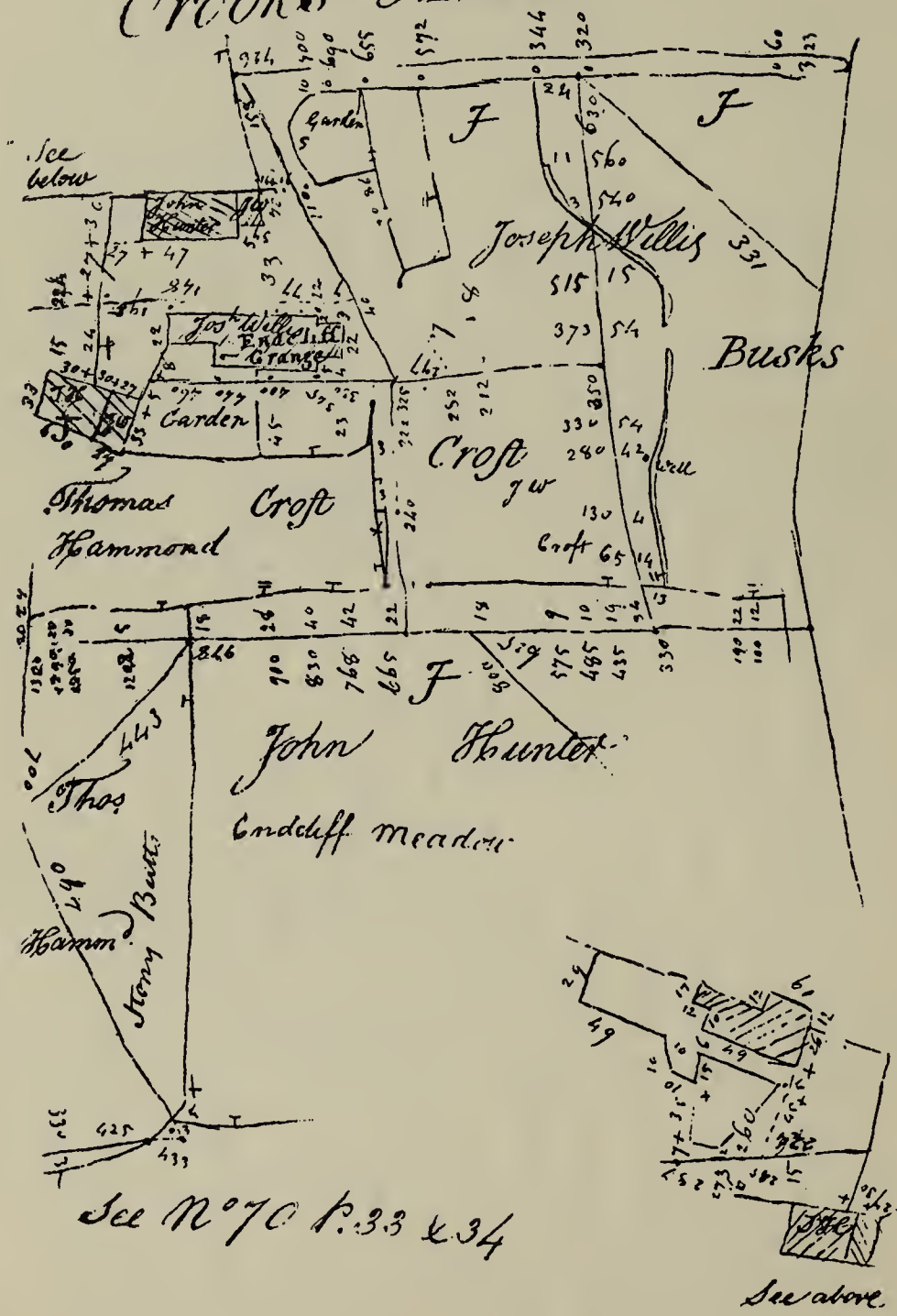
Field-Book Ixix, pages 8 & 9. Dates of survey, 1790 September 29th & 30th. A survey of the Duke of Norfolk's Nursery Gardens, fronting to what is now Nursery Street, here referred to as Turnpike Road, which led from Sheffield to Wakefield. On the left is the river Don with steps down to the water.



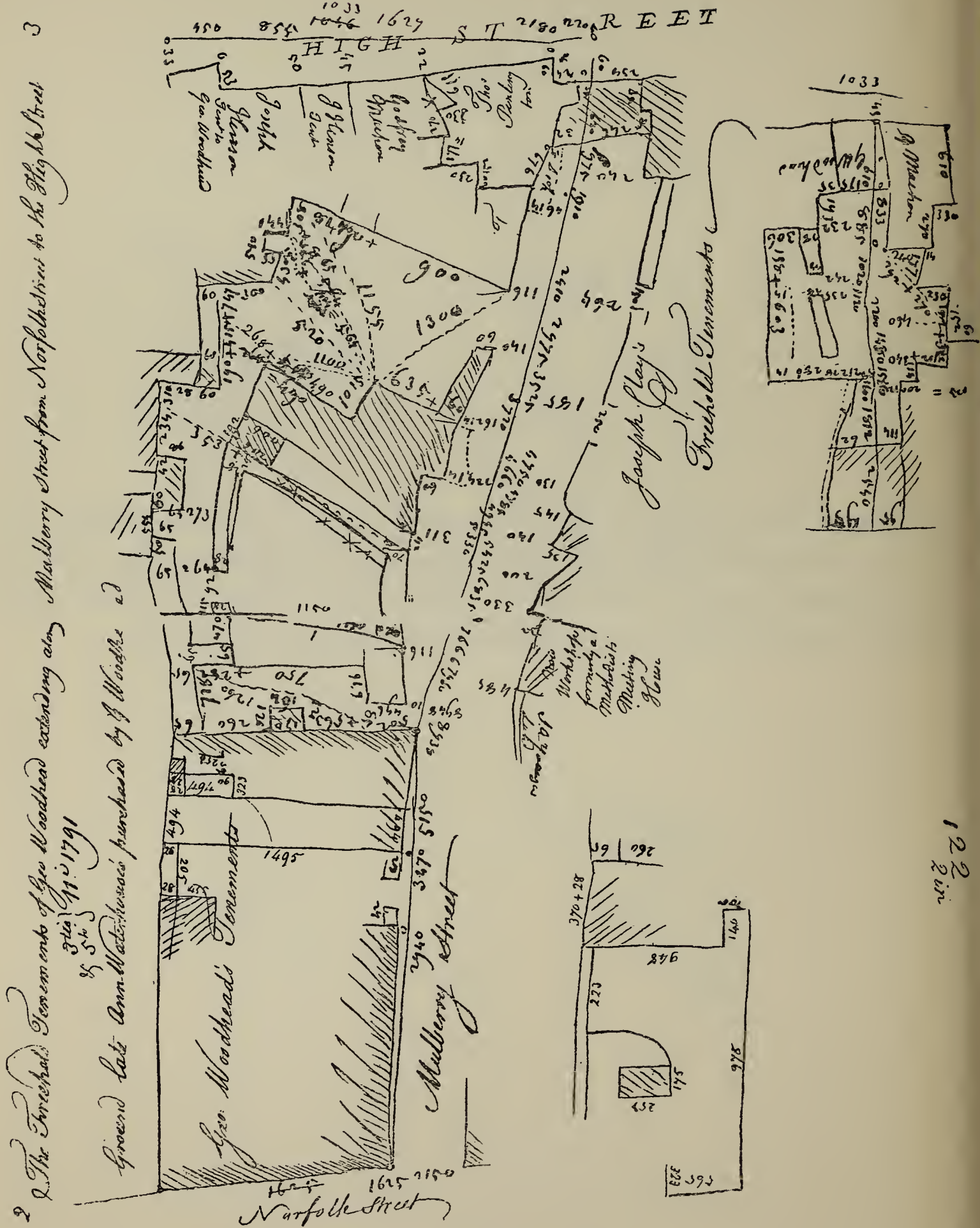
Field-Book lxx, supplement, pages 32 & 33. Dates of survey, 1791 July 16th and 18th. A survey showing Broad Lane and Leavy Greave in the township of Nether Hallam, Sheffield. Broad Lane led out of Sheffield, from the bottom of Townhead Street, towards the west; this survey shows part of it in two sections. The bottom of the section on the right joins to the top of the section on the left. The top of the right section is near what is now known as Brookhill, which runs from east to west. On the south side of Broad Lane was Leavy Greave, a homestead granted to The Twelve Capital Burgesses by Royal Letters Patent of Queen Mary in 1554; when it was in the occupation of Hugh Hawke, to whom they granted a lease of the homestead for 21 years from 1558, at a yearly rent of 26s 8d, the tenant doing all repairs; and in 1696 they granted to Edward Hawke a lease of the dwellinghouse and 17 acres of land, together with all buildings houses outhouses barns stables and gardens, then in his occupation, for a similar term at a yearly rent of £11 10s 0d. Above Leavy Greave further west was William Langley's cottage. On the north side of Broad Lane was John Winter's windmill in a field now part of Weston Park near The Edgar Allen Library of Sheffield University. It will be seen that the Burgesses, John Winter, William Langley and Jonathan Moor owned all the land adjoining this part of Broad Lane, which before the Enclosure Award was very irregular in both width and direction. Broad Lane was part of the Roman road known as Long Causey.

Field-Book lxx, supplement, page 44.

44 *Nether Hallam*
Crooks Moor
0 0 5 72 44 20



Field-Book lxx, supplement, page 44. Date of survey not given, probably 1791. A survey of Endcliffe Grange and adjoining lands. The house, gardens, croft and field called Busks apparently belonged to Joseph Willis; a croft and field called Stony Butts to Thomas Hammond and Endcliffe Meadow to John Hunter.

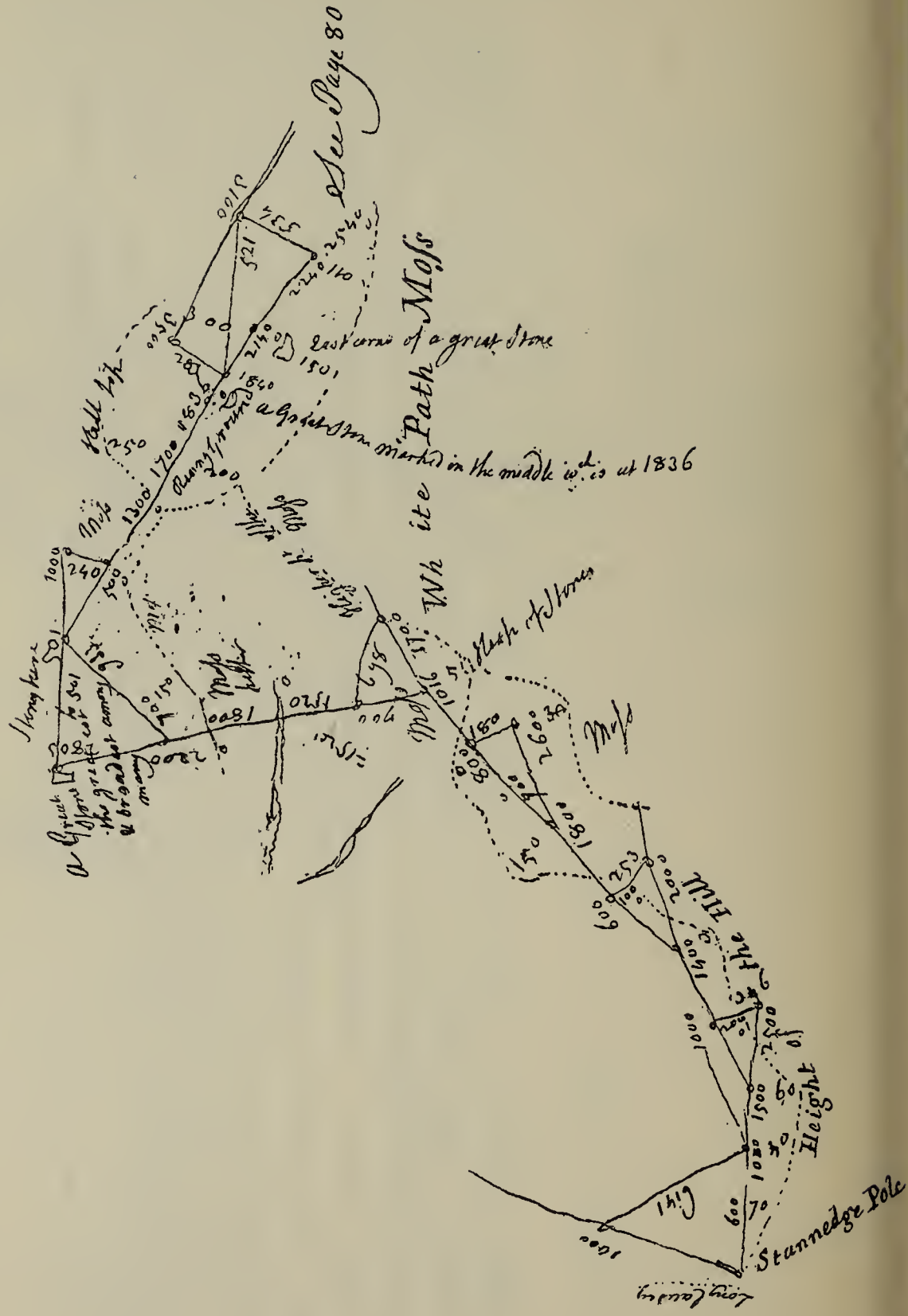


122

Field-Book lxxi, pages 2 & 3. Dates of survey, 1791 November 3rd & 5th. A survey of land and buildings in Sheffield between High Street on the north-west, Norfolk Street on the south-east and Mulberry Street on the west; also some tenements on the other side of Mulberry Street; these include land of Simon Andrew Younge, on which stood a workshop, formerly a Methodists' Meeting House where John Wesley is said to have preached; also freehold tenements of Joseph Clay, now part of the site of the handsome building at the corner of Mulberry Street and High Street erected by the late Mr John Walsh. Of the large block of property on the other side of Mulberry Street, tenements of George Woodhead fronted to Norfolk Street; he also had a building on the High Street frontage, let to Joseph Henson the victualler; below this was Godfrey Machon grocer and dealer in flour and Thomas Penlington a watchmaker. Mulberry Street came out at the High Street end under an arch, formed by the first floor of an adjoining building, which existed until High Street was widened.

78 The west part of Upper Gallan Commons 14° 11' 1792
the last Dimensions taken 1792

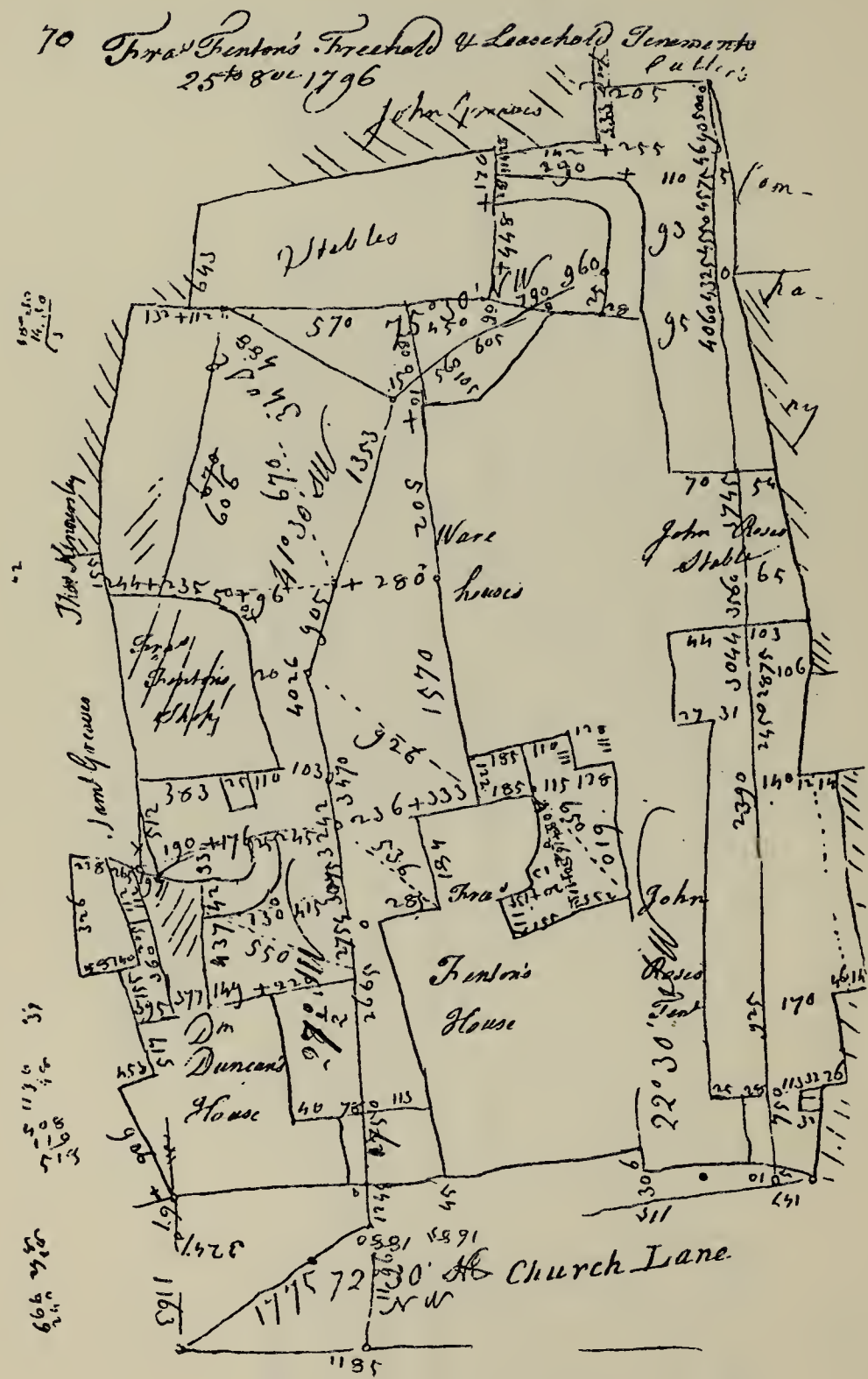
1111



Field-Book lxxi, pages 78 & 79. Dates of survey, 1792 November 14th & 17th. A survey of White Path Moss and Stanedge Pole, which stands in Upper Hallam at the extreme western boundary of the city of Sheffield, where Yorkshire joins the High Peak of Derbyshire, at an elevation of 1450 feet. The survey shows the Roman road called Long Causey, which led from Templeborough to Brough and Buxton, at the point where it passes Stanedge Pole. A moss in South Yorkshire and East Derbyshire is a boggy moor of heather, ling, bilberry or bracken; it may be high ground as at White Path Moss. The survey shows the position of exceptionally large stones; one is described as 'A Great Stone, the greatest and broadest among many'; another as 'A Great Stone marked in the middle, which is at 1836'; this is one of Fairbank's measurements and the 1836 is shown. Close by is the 'East corner of a great stone' and the 'Height of the Hill', the 'Higher pt of the Moss', 'Hill top' and 'Rising Ground' are clearly indicated.

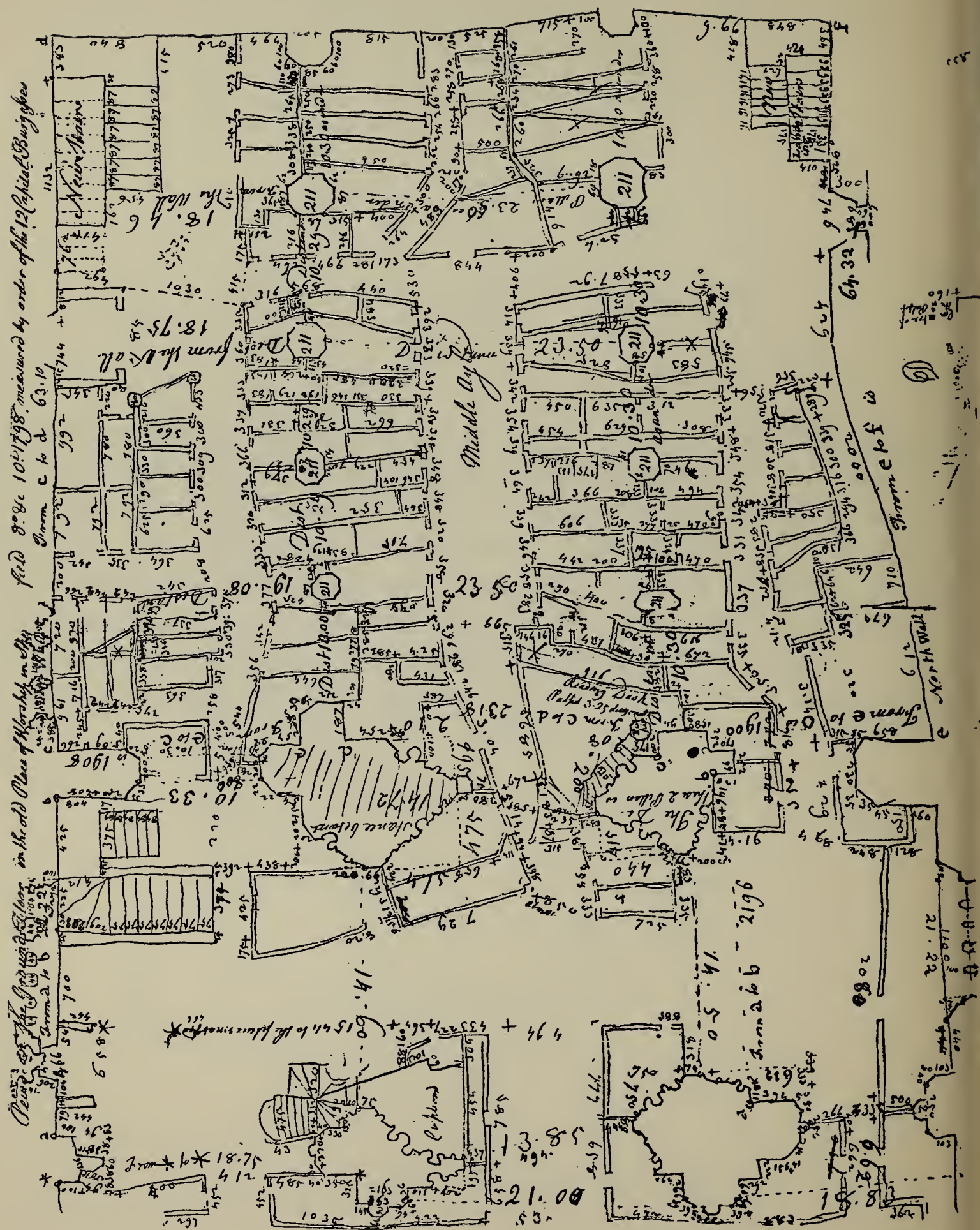
' And far along the waste of White Path Moss
 Bog-driven boundary stakes are dimly seen,
 Whereby the lost can grope a way across
 The silent loneliness that lies between.'

Field-Book lxxviii, page 70.



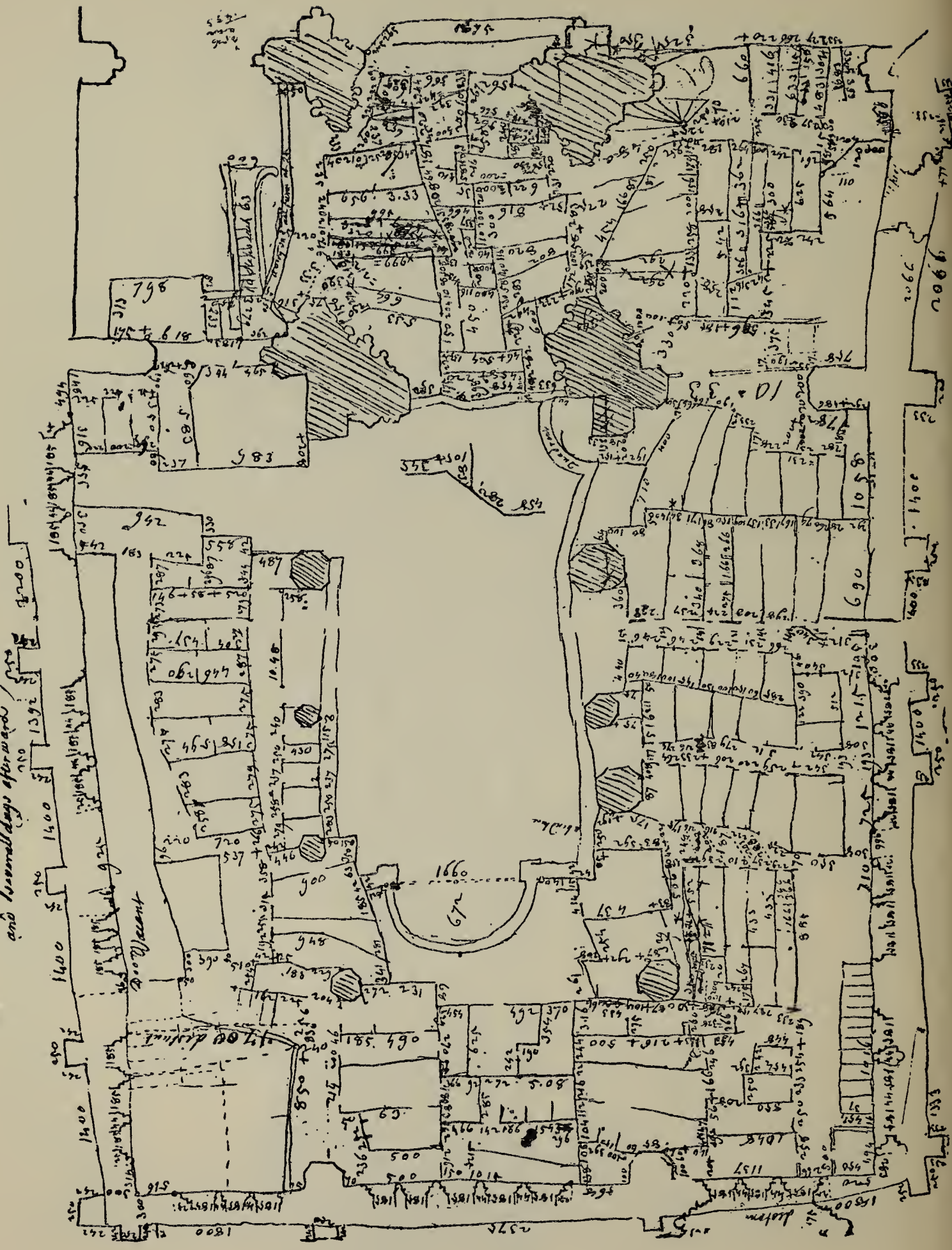
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Field-Book lxxviii, page 70. Date of survey, 1796 August 25th. A survey of Francis Fenton's freehold and leasehold tenements, including his house on the south side of Church Lane, now Church Street, which stood between those of Dr Duncan on the east and John Rose on the west. Behind these three houses were warehouses and stables. From the Sheffield Directory of 1787, we find that John Duncan M.D. was then in Angel Street and that John Rose of Church Lane was a victualler. The property of the Cutlers' Company adjoined John Rose on the north-west, that of John Greaves on the south-west and that of Samuel Greaves and another on the south-east.



Field-Book lxxxii, pages 56 & 57. Date of survey, 1798 October 8th. A plan, measured by order of the Twelve Capital Burgesses, of the pews on the ground floor in the Old Place of Worship in Sheffield, meaning the parish church. The stairs to the gallery at the north-west and south-west corners of the church are described as new; and other stairs are shown. The position of the pulpit is indicated, also the reading desk. The measurements are very numerous and must have occupied Fairbank and his assistant for many days.

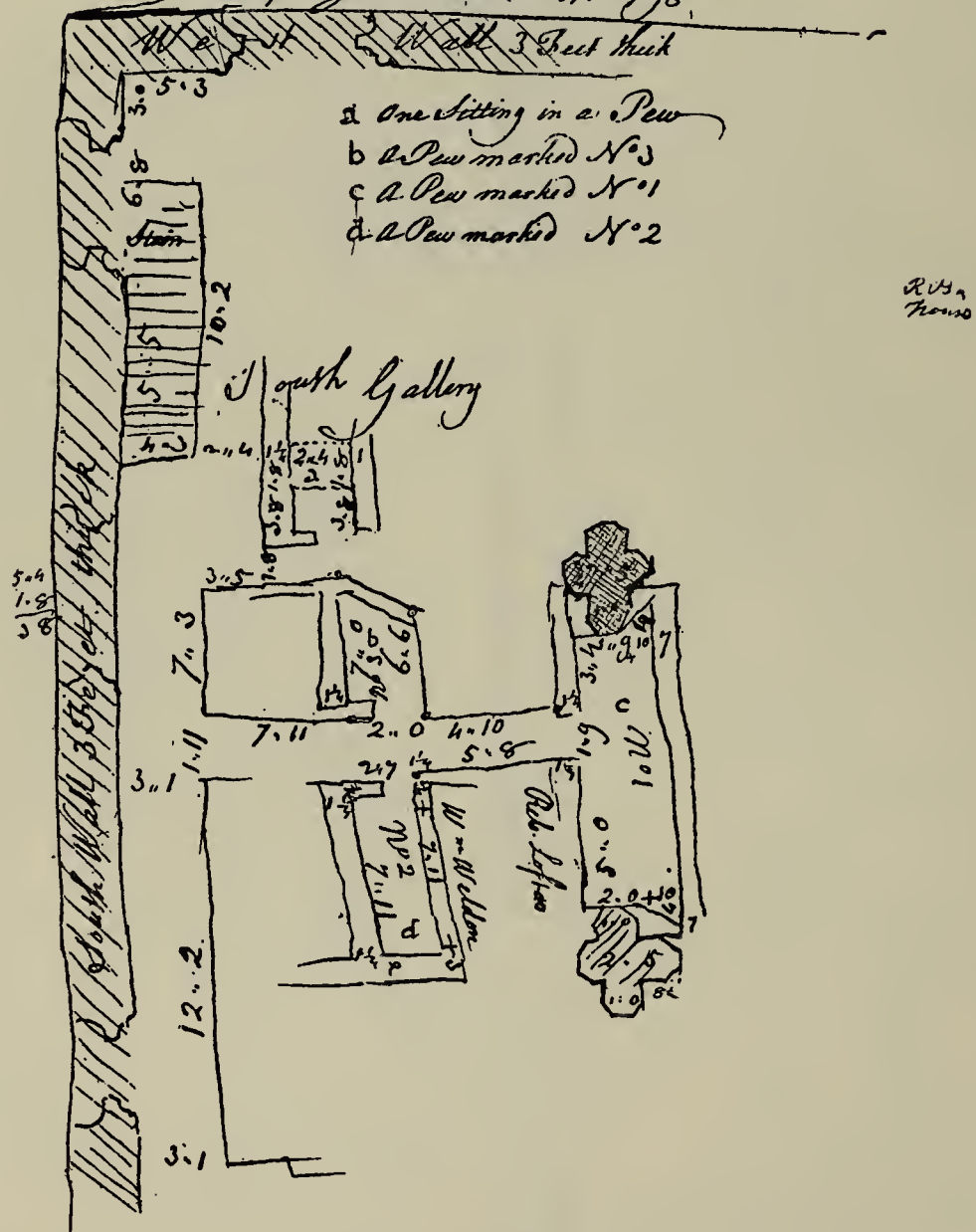
Pews in the Gallery 15th 10th 1798
and weekdays afterward



Field-Book lxxxii, pages 60 & 61. Dates of survey, 1798 October 15th, 16th and several days afterwards.
A plan of the pews in the gallery of Sheffield Parish Church. It will be observed that they formed a first floor in the tower.

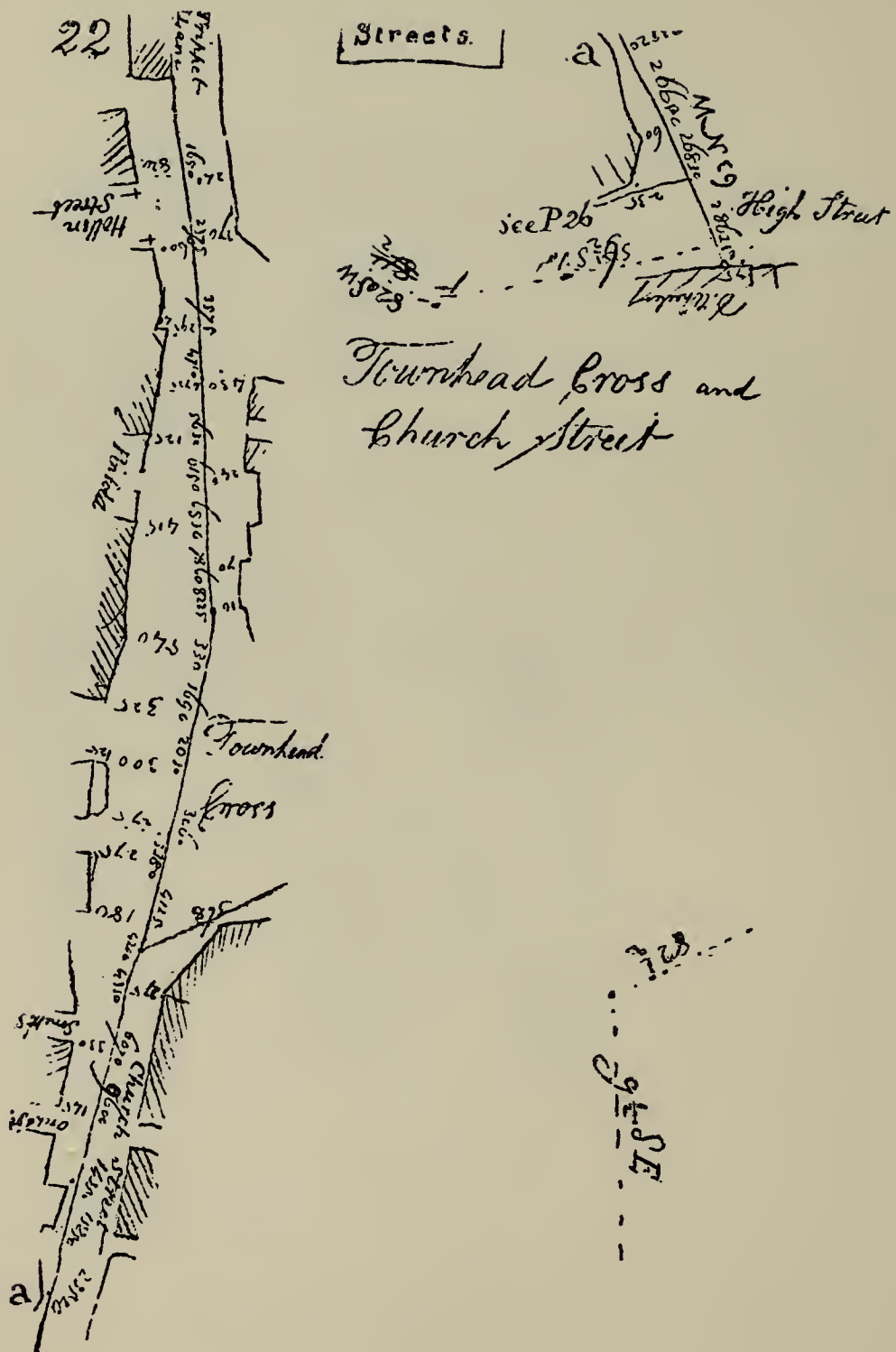
Field-Book lxxxiii, page 36.

36 Three Pews and one sitting in another Pew belonging to
S. a Younge measured 100 ft. 1798



Field-Book lxxxiii, page 36. Date of survey, 1798 April 10th. A plan of three pews and a sitting, in the south gallery of Sheffield Parish Church, belonging to Simon Andrew Younge.

Field-Book cix, page 22.



Field-Book cix, page 22. Date of survey not given, probably about 1807. A survey showing the top of Church Street running into Trippet Lane, with Orchard Street, Smith Street, a Pinfold and Hollin Street, now Holly Street, on the left; and Townhead Cross on the right. At the date of this survey the cross had disappeared; but the locality near which it stood seems to have kept the name of Townhead Cross for some years after the cross had gone. The small extension marked A continues Church Street to the point where it joins High Street and Fargate.



Field-Book cxi, page 102. Date not given, probably about 1808. A view of Endcliffe Hall and Tapton Hill near Sheffield. Tapton Hill, a substantial residence, stood due north of Endcliffe Hall, which must have faced south-east. Tapton Hill was near the top of Shore Lane, where it now joins Manchester Road. The pleasure grounds of Endcliffe Hall are shown, with outbuildings and, what appears to have been, a walled kitchen garden. Other residences are shown, one at the top of Lydgate Lane. The sketch is by the third William Fairbank.

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Field-Book cxxi, pages 8 & 9.

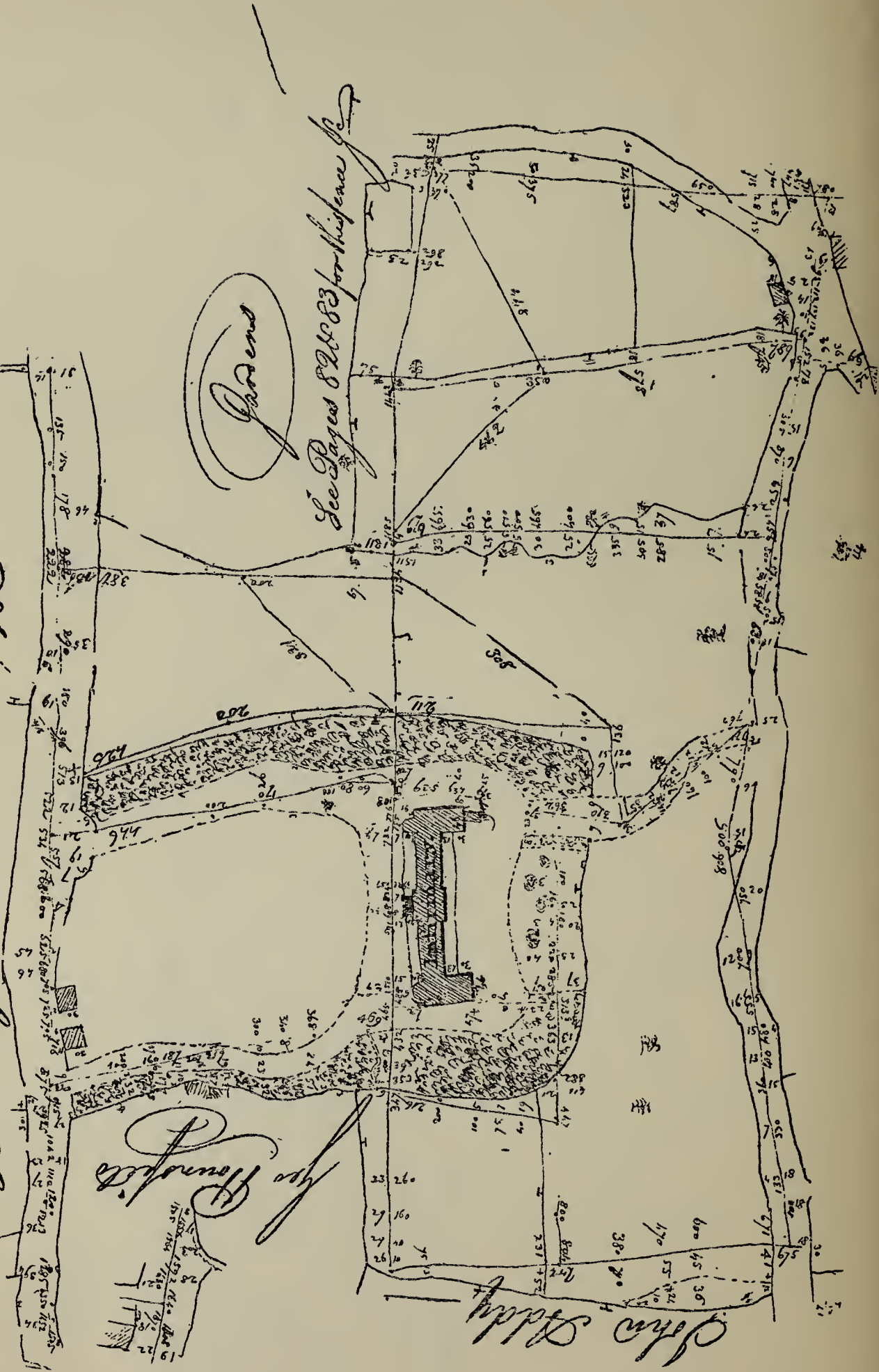


Field-Book cxxi, pages 8 & 9. Date of survey not given, probably about 1809. A survey of Hig-her Tor and Carl Works, on Hathersage Moor in Derbyshire, near the west bank of Burbage Brook; now part of the Longshaw estate recently purchased for the National Trust. Carl Wark, as it is more properly called, is 600 yards south-east by south of Higger Tor. The map shows a small building at the north-east corner of Carl Wark. This map is probably the artistic work of the third William Fairbank.

Field-Book cxxi, pages 56 & 57. Date of survey not given, probably 1809. A survey of 'Dore Town', now Dore village on the west of Sheffield, in the county of Derby. Much detail is shown, including the site of the old chapel, the present church having been erected in 1828 on a more convenient site; the school and the village inn are shown, with many buildings whose owners or occupiers are sometimes indicated. Amongst these are Shawe and Yates, John Barker, Thomas Short, Joseph Fernyhough, John Gregory, John Howard, Thomas Haigh, Joseph Moxley, Robert Unwin, T. Bunting, George Downing, Hannah Barton, John Unwin, John Dewsbury, M. Raworth and Ann Taylor. The village green and town well are shown on another survey, not here reproduced.

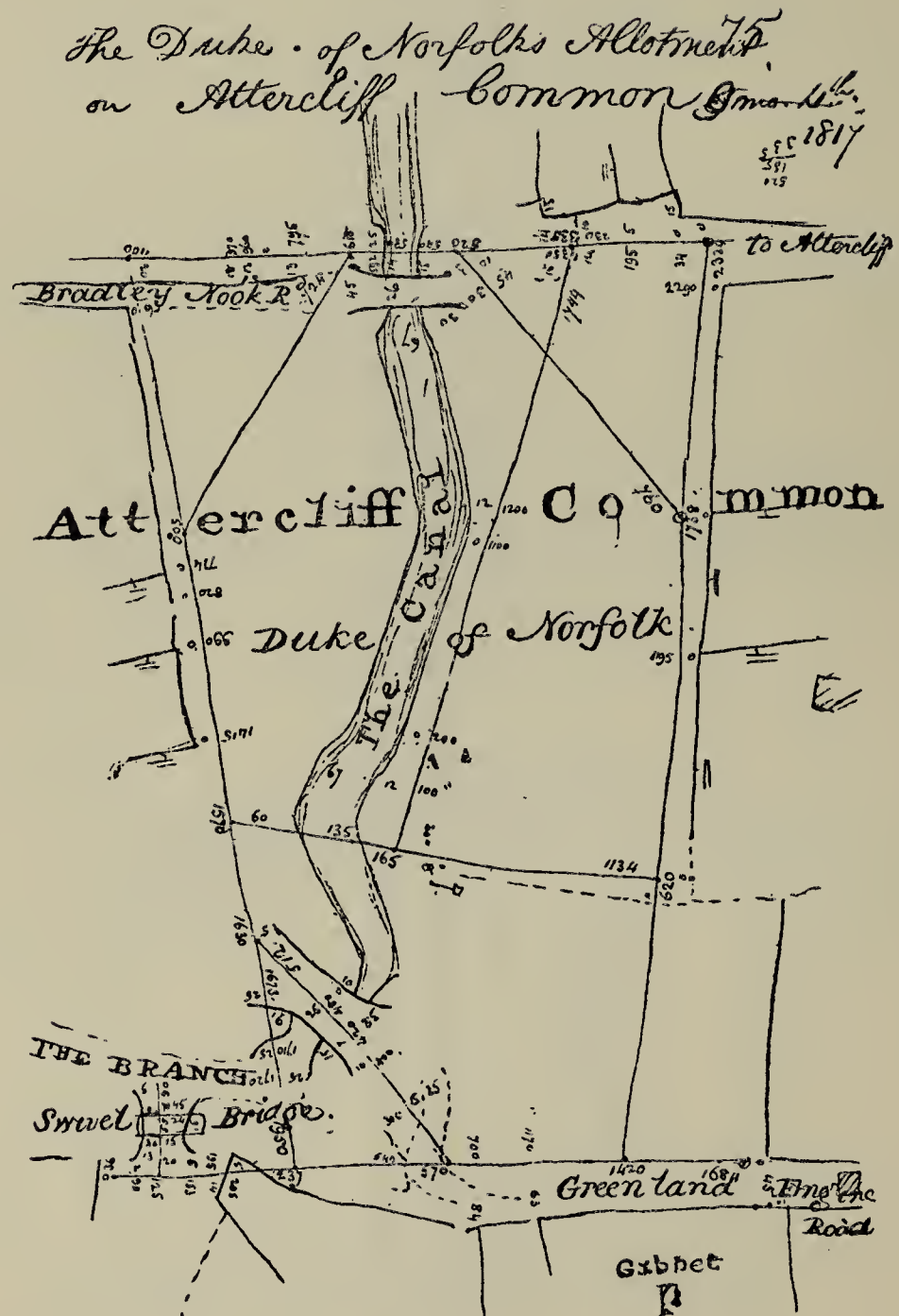
100 c Measures of the Informing Land taken June 1812 101

See Pages 102 & 103



Field-Book cxxvi, pages 100 & 101. Date of survey, 1812 June. A survey of the Sheffield Infirmary, standing in its own grounds and surrounded by fields; as it also appears on W. & J. Fairbank's 'Plan of Sheffield' 1808. The adjoining lands of John Addy and George Hounsfield lay to the north-west.

Field-Book cxxix, page 75.



Field-Book cxxix, page 75. Date of survey, 1817 September 4th. A survey of Attercliffe Common showing the Duke of Norfolk's allotments under the enclosure award. The top of this map is north-west; the canal crossed the common and passed under two bridges. Bradley Nook Road is now Coleridge Road, Greenland Engine Road is Broughton Lane, with the exact position of the gibbet shown. Two unnamed roads, one on each side of the canal, will be Manningham Road and Tinsley Park Road. Broughton Lane Station is now close to the bridge described on the map as Swivel Bridge. Spence Broughton was hanged, for robbing His Majesty's mails on the highway in February 1791, having been sentenced at York Assizes to be hung in chains on the scene of the crime. At the date of this survey the remains of Broughton were yet hanging on the gibbet and were not removed until ten years later. Fairbank has sketched the body hanging as he saw it in 1817.

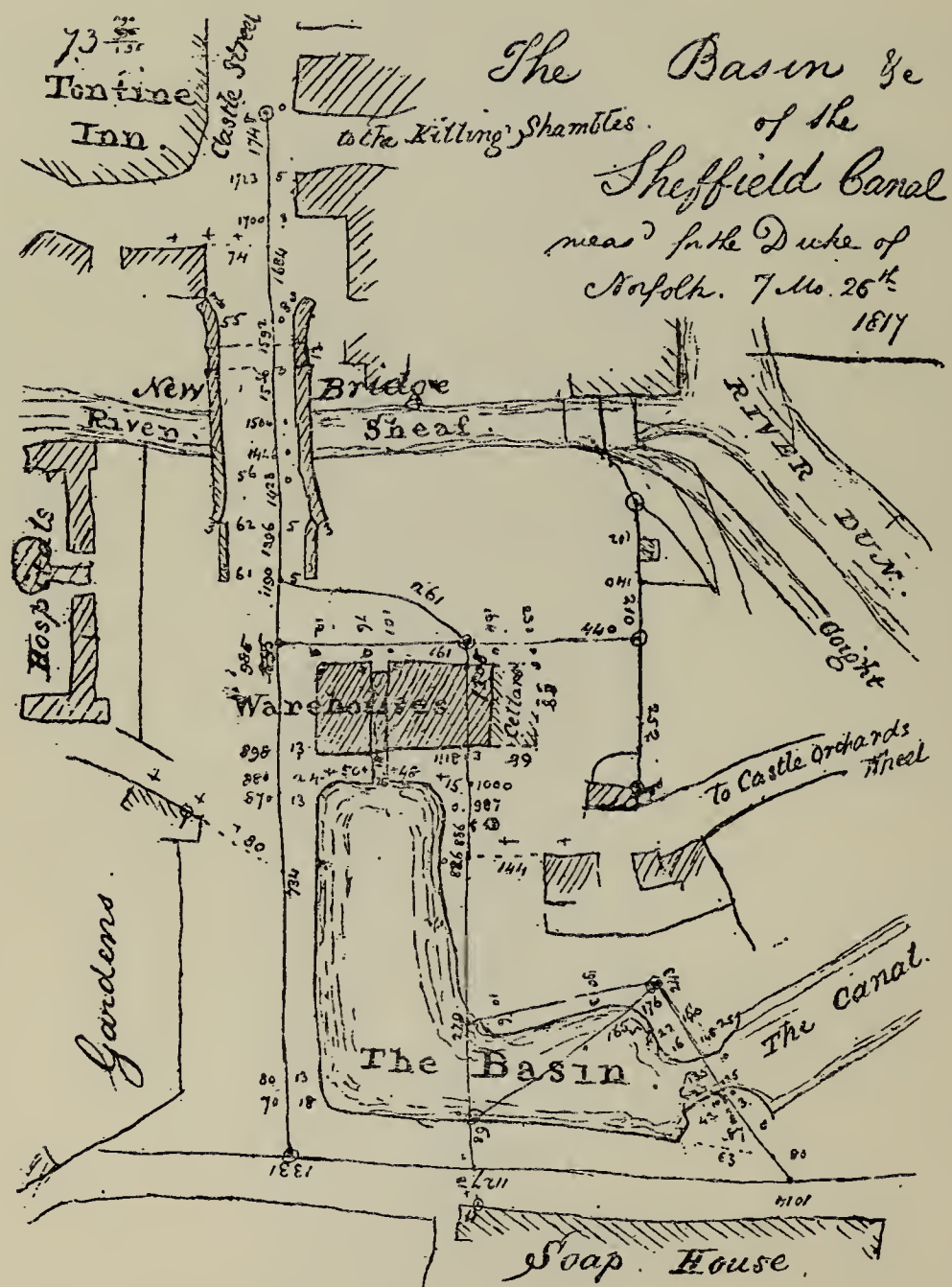
Field-Book cxxxv, pages 42 & 43. Date of survey, 1815 February 2nd. A survey of The Angel Inn fronting to Angel Street, Sheffield, with a covered passage or archway leading from the street to extensive yards and buildings at the back, reaching as far west as the Friends' Burying Ground, into which there was an opening, so that funeral processions could enter by that route; this opening was closed when the ground was no longer used for burials. The coach-office, stables, blacksmith's shop and coach-house are shown; also a long 'new building' on the left, which at one time was used for public assemblies and balls; it had a small gallery at one end for the musicians. The elevations of some of the buildings up the yard, sketched by Fairbank, give some idea of what the inn-yards of the period were like, in Sheffield. Many of the old buildings up The Angel Inn Yard were standing less than fifty years ago and possibly some yet remain.

View from Chatsworth Park near the Gates of Chatsworth House taken Jth of 5th Mo. 1875



Field-Book cxxxv, page 101. Date of sketch, 1815 May 9th. View from near the gates of Chatsworth House, showing Froggatt Edge and Crow Chin on the horizon and Chatsworth Park in the foreground. Chetesword, now Chatsworth, is mentioned in Domesday Book as a manor belonging to the crown, which had been placed in the custody of William Peveral by the King's order. In later years this manor was for many generations the property of a family of great distinction named Leech, one of whom sold it to an Agard, from whom it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish, who was knighted by Henry VIII and held important offices of state under him and his successors.

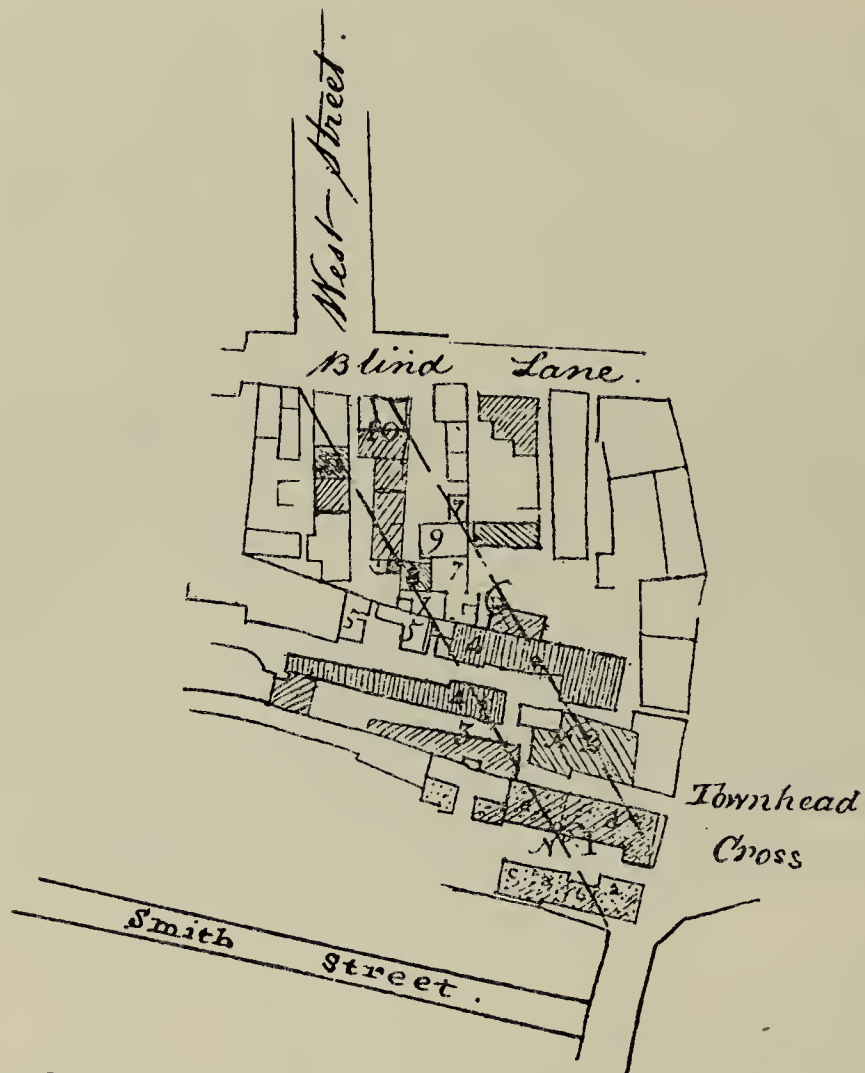
Field-Book cxxxvi, page 73.



Field-Book cxxxvi, page 73. Date of survey, 1817 July 26th. A survey of the Canal Basin in Sheffield, made for the Duke of Norfolk, which shows the point where the Sheaf joins the Don, with the then new bridge over the Sheaf. At the bottom of the map, on the east, was the Soap House, nearly opposite to the Canal Basin with its wharfs, warehouses and cellars; on the left were Gardens and the Hospital, known as Shrewsbury Hospital. The back of The Tontine Inn stood at the corner of Castle Street, out of which opened the road to the Killing Shambles. A goit left the Sheaf just before it joins the Don; and turned the Castle Orchard Wheel.

Field-Book cxliii, page 79.

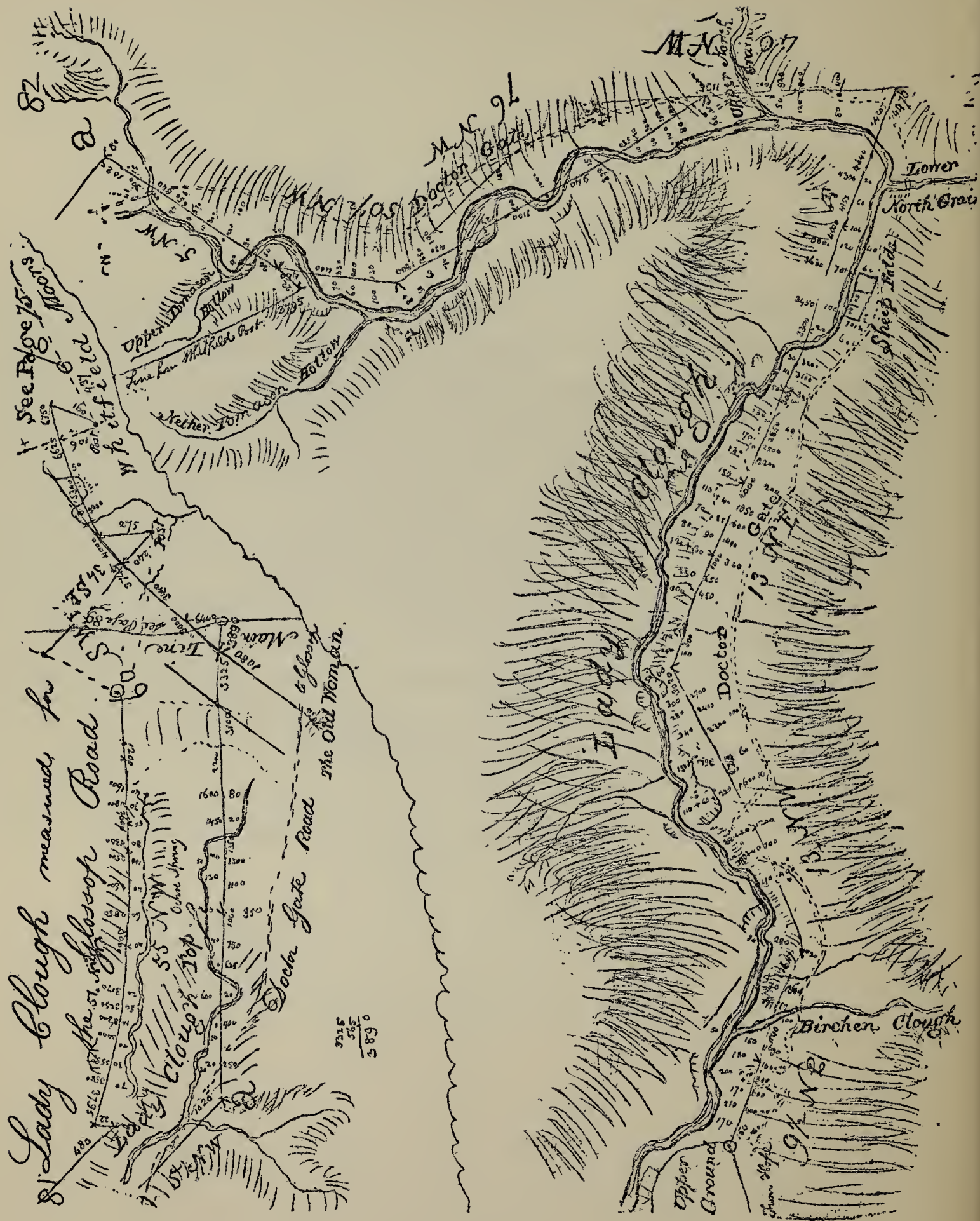
79



- N1 Robert Brightmore, a Will Smith & House & Cellar to James Bradshaw
 b James Bradshaw D. —
 c Maurice Hughes — D. —
 d Tho. Elliott — Warehouses & part of yard do
 e Saml. Howke — House
- N2 — Flint of Stirling Geo Lark, Eliz. Perigo (1) 4 Houses
 Trustees Jas & Benjamin } James Sharp & Benj. Mighan
 Armstrong —
- 3 Benj. Hancock & Catherine Barnes, Geo Thompson } 4 Houses
 Alderdyke — Geo. Firth, John Shacklock —

Field-Book cxliii, page 79. Date of survey not given, probably 1818. A survey of the houses and open yards which were demolished when the east end of West Street, where Blind Lane crossed it, was extended eastwards to the top of Townhead Street and Church Street. The line of the intended new street is shown; this street until a few years ago was called Bow Street; but it is now the east end of West Street. The buildings shown are numbered and lettered; the names of both owners and tenants are given; these include Robert Brightmore, Joseph and Benjamin Armstrong trustees of Flint of Staveley, Benjamin Hancock of Attercliffe; these appear to have been the owners and William Smith, James Bradshaw, Maurice Hughes, Thomas Elliott, Samuel Hawke were tenants of Robert Brightmore, they occupied houses, yards, warehouse and cellars; George Clark, Elizabeth Perigo, James Sharp and Benjamin Machin were tenants of Flint; Catherine Barnes, George Thompson, George Firth and John Shacklock were four tenants of houses belonging to Benjamin Hancock. Smith Street is shown, it ran parallel with the present Orchard Street; and when Leopold Street was made Smith Street disappeared.

Field-Book cxliii, pages 81 & 82.



Field-Book cxliii, pages 81 & 82. Date of survey not given, probably 1817 October. One of a series of surveys made prior to the construction of the road from Sheffield to Glossop. This starts from a point, only a few hundred yards west of Snake Inn; and follows the left bank of the river Ashop, past Birchen Clough, through Lady Clough and Doctor Gate, past Lower and Upper North Grain to Tomason Hollows at the letter A, which is continued in the inset, to Whitfield Post and Moors.

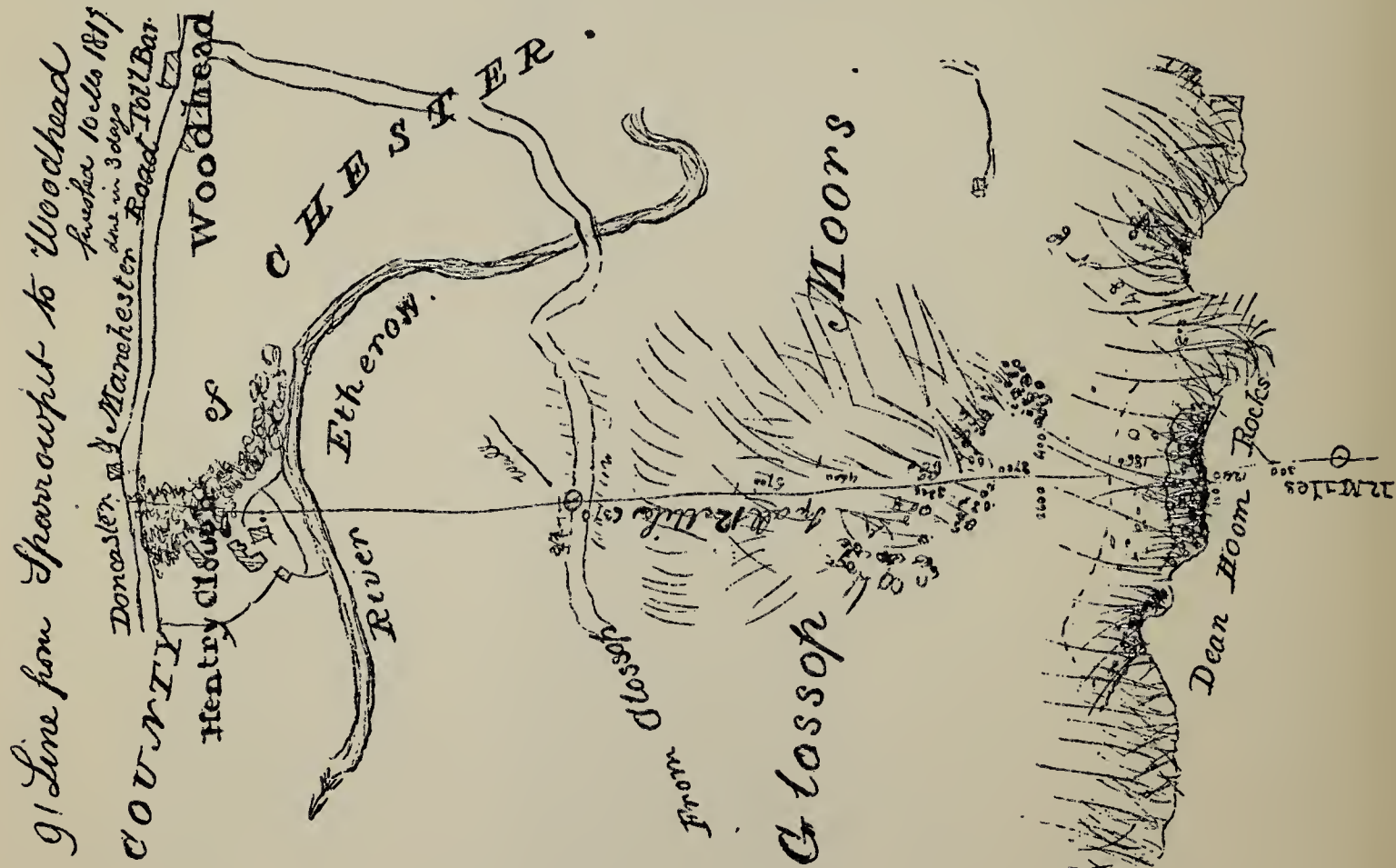
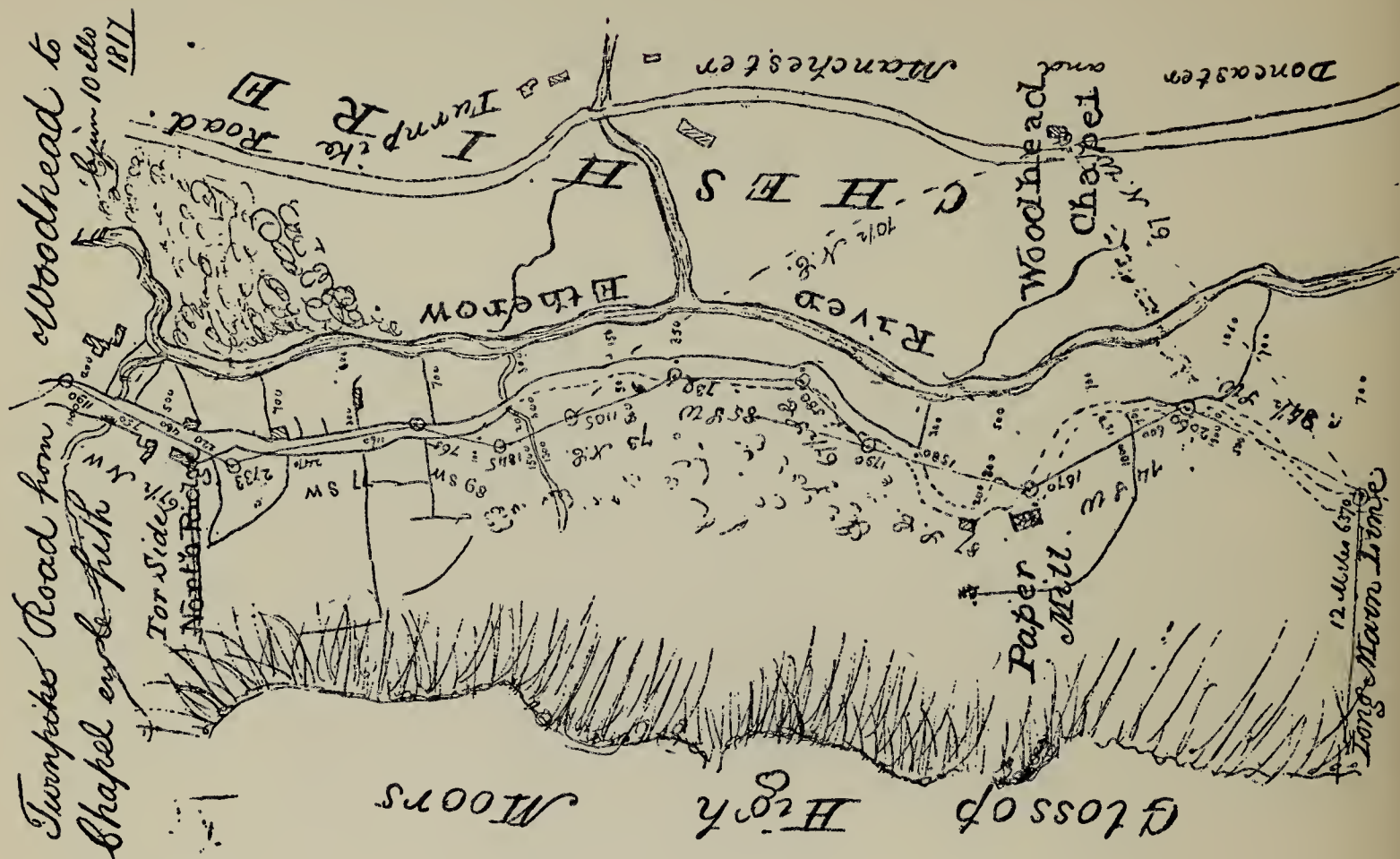


Field-Book cxliii, pages 87 & 88. Date of survey not given, it was 1817 October. One of a series of surveys made prior to the construction of the road from Sheffield to Glossop. In order to make this road over the high ground between Snake Inn and Glossop, Josiah Fairbank found it necessary to measure a main base-line across the exceptionally high and difficult country beyond Snake. This base-line extended from Sparrow Pit Gate to Woodhead on the main road from Manchester to Doncaster. Starting from Sparrow Pit Gate across the moors, on a compass-bearing of 24° N.E., the following points were traversed, Cowburn, Edale, Kinder Scout, Woodland Moors, Glossop Moors, Shelf Rocks and Woodhead, a distance of over twelve miles in a straight line. Three surveys of this series are devoted to this base-line, of which this is the first. Mr R. D. Bennett says, that the measuring of this line was a task of extraordinary difficulty; and he thinks it is one of the stiffest base-lines ever measured in England. It must be borne in mind that there were no ordnance maps or datum lines in 1817; and Josiah Fairbank had to construct a road over very high ground between Sheffield and Glossop. Having selected the route through West Street, Broomhill, Lydgate, Moscar and Ashopton, he had to connect it with the turnpike road running between Doncaster and Manchester, with its extensions to Huddersfield at one end and Sparrow Pit at the other. This turnpike road passed through Woodhead, Glossop, Hayfield, Chapel-en-le-Frith to Sparrow Pit. In order to get the best levels and most direct route it was necessary that he should have information as to the levels along this road between Woodhead and Sparrow Pit and these two points he connected with his twelve mile base-line; on the completion of which he had no difficulty in selecting the now existing route from Snake through Lady Clough round Featherbed Top down to Glossop. This map is exceptionally clear and six miles are shown along the base-line, which reaches the summit of the Grand Ridge of Kinder Scout.

‘Like to some kingly monster of the prime

Is Kinder, black, unwieldy, fenced and strong;’

Field-Book cxliii, pages 89 & 90. Date of survey not given, it was 1817 October. One of a series of surveys made prior to the construction of the road from Sheffield to Glossop, showing part of the base-line from Sparrow Pit Gate to Woodhead; it is here in two sections and extends from Kinder Scout to Woodhead, completing twelve miles of the base-line. The names Manchester, Mottram and Stockport, with the indication of a church-spire at the end of a dotted line, probably mean that these three churches could be seen from the top of Shelf Rocks, in the direction of the dotted lines.

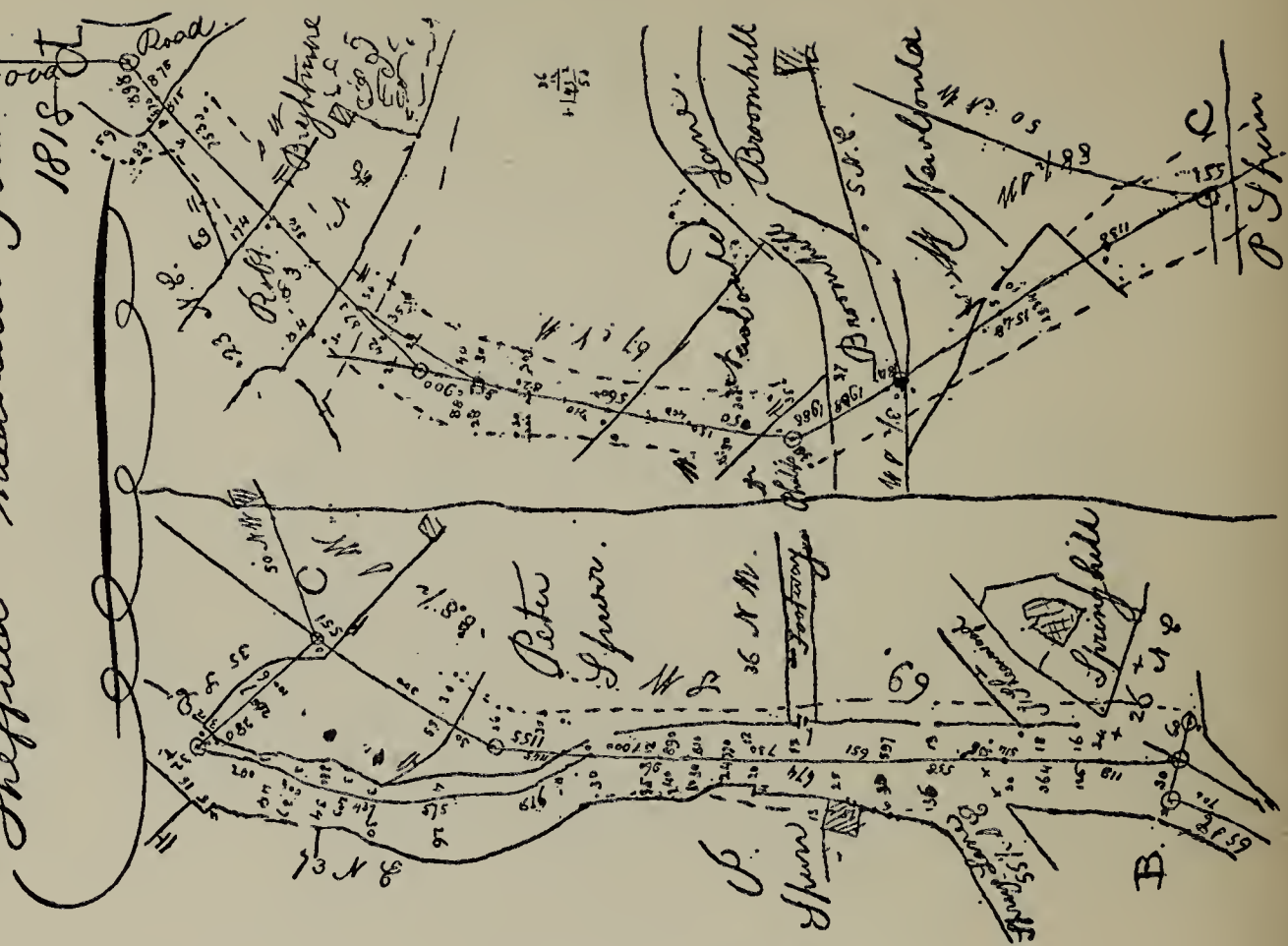


Field-Book cxliii, pages 91 & 92. Date of survey, 1817 October. One of a series of surveys made prior to the construction of the road from Sheffield to Glossop, showing the end of the base-line from Sparrow Pit Gate to Woodhead, which finishes at Hentry Clough, on the turnpike road between Manchester and Doncaster, a short distance west of the Toll Bar. After writing the date at the top of the map, Josiah Fairbank has added the words 'done in three days'. The section on the right shows part of the turnpike road from Woodhead to Chapel-en-le-Frith, alongside the river Etherow. Woodhead Chapel, the Paper Mill and Tor Side are shown; also the end of the twelve mile base-line.

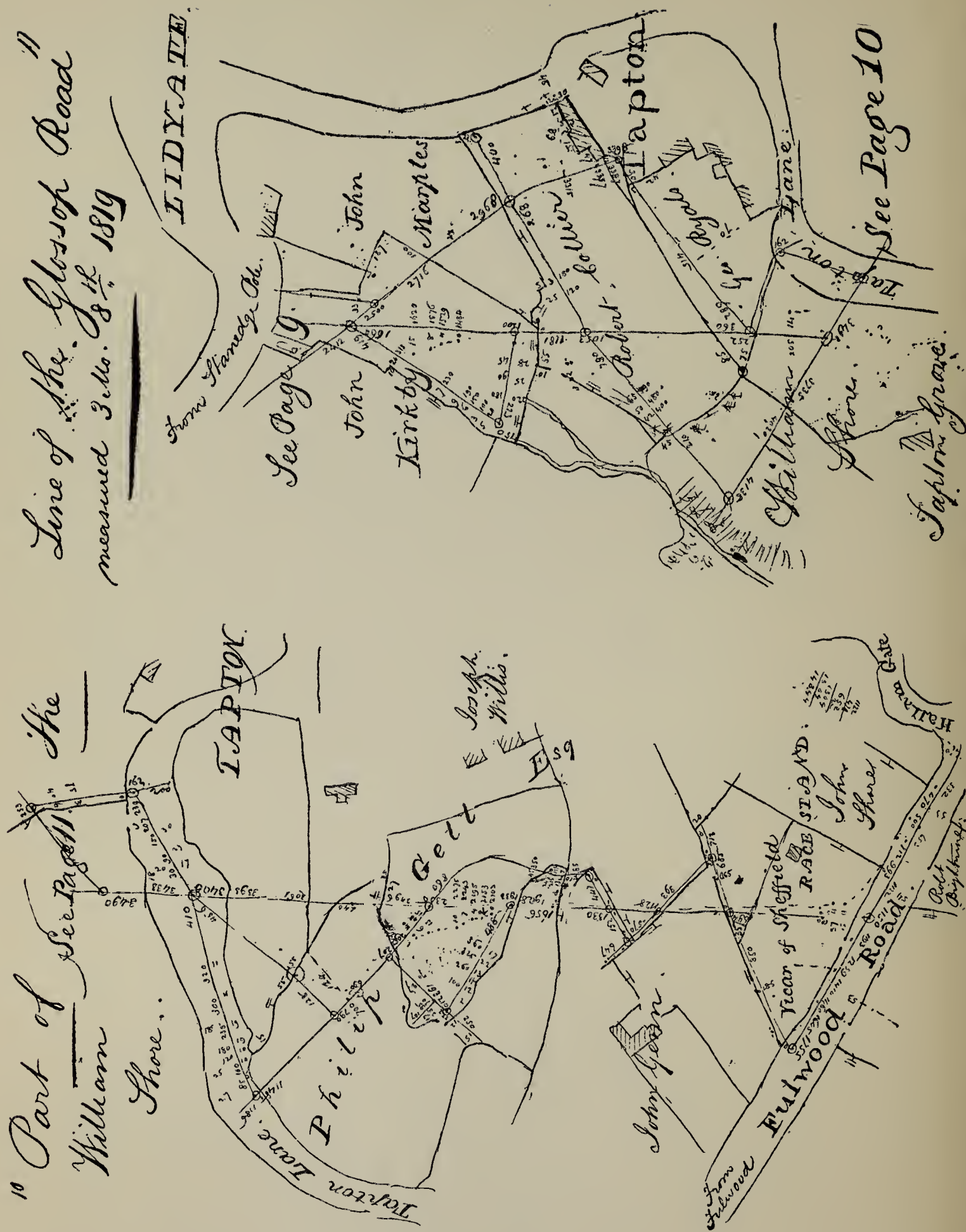
The Lane of the Intended



Glossop Road. near
The field measured 966.



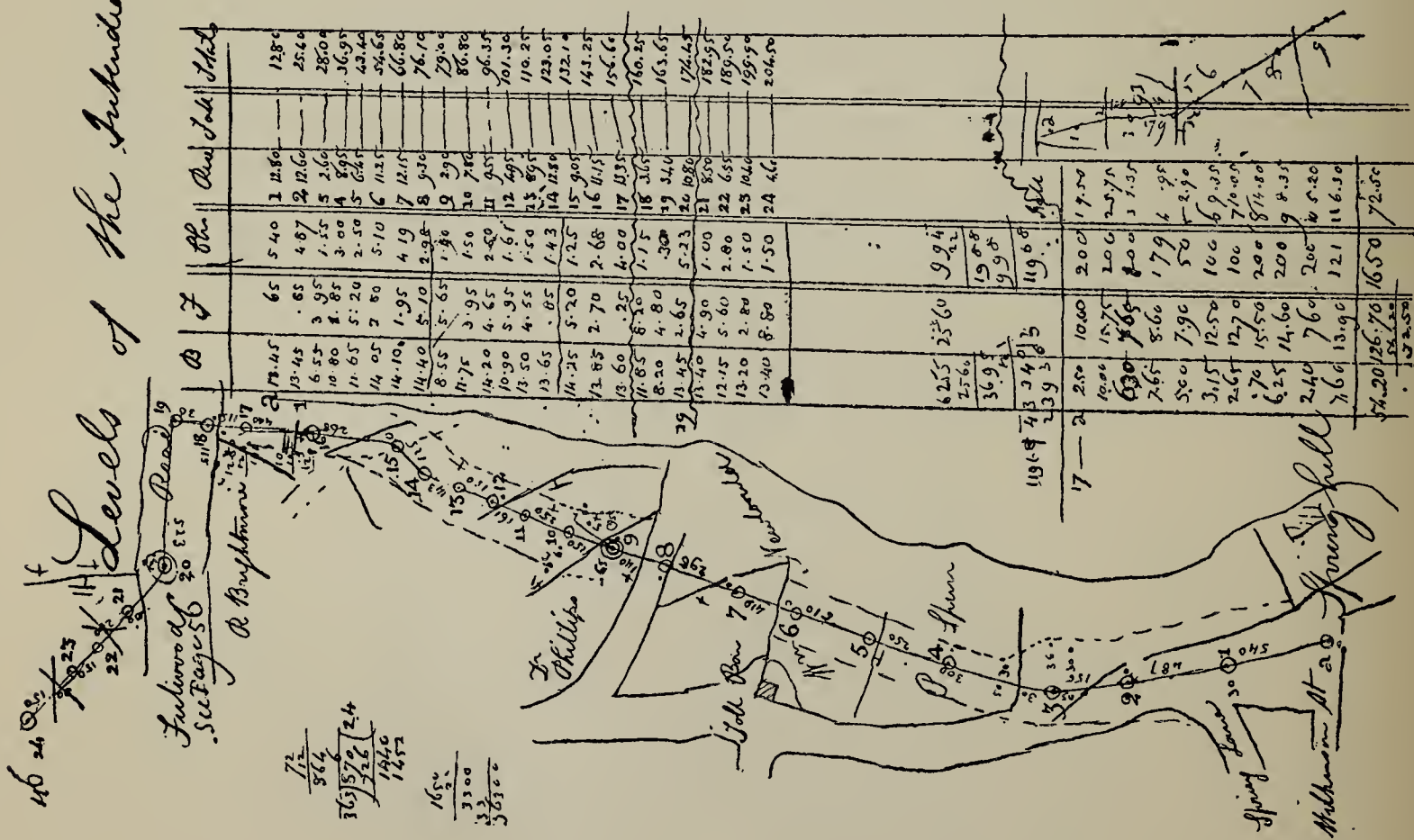
Field-Book cxlvi, pages 2 & 3. Date of survey, 1818 September. One of a series of surveys made prior to the construction of the road from Sheffield to Glossop. This survey is in four sections and the whole length extends from Broomhall Street to Fulwood Road. The cross-streets shown are Boxer Walk now Regent Street, Gell Street, Leavy Greave, Wilkinson Street with Springhill at the top, Spring Lane, a foot-way now Treeroot Walk, Broomhill Lane now Newbould Lane and Fulwood Road. The names of owners or occupiers are M. & E. Rowland, Robert Brightmore, Dr Cheney, Rowbotham, B. Colley, J. P. Antt, Jacob Roberts, Thomas Holy, J. Shearwood, Peter Spurr, W. Newbould and Dr Philip.



Field-Book cxlviii, pages 10 & 11. Date of survey, 1819 March 18th. One of a series of surveys made prior to the construction of the road from Sheffield to Glossop. This survey is in two sections, it extends from Fulwood Road, where it joins Hallam Gate now Crookes Road to Lydgate, at the point where the road to Redmires and Stanedge Pole branches off. At the foot of the section on the left, the land of Robert Brightmore is shown, with land of John Shore on the opposite side of Fulwood Road; adjoining this, to the west, the vicar of Sheffield had land, which apparently was part of the Crookes Race Course; and through this, the line of the road to Glossop passed to lands of John Genn and Philip Gell. Tapton Lane is now Shore Lane. In the section on the left, Tapton Grove is at the bottom and Tapton Lane passes up to Tapton and then on to Lydgate; the upper part of Tapton Lane is now Tapton Hill Road and the road to Glossop, then in contemplation, cut across the old Tapton Lane and is now known as Manchester Road. It passed through lands of William Shore of Tapton, a member of the firm of Parker, Shores & Blakelock, bankers, of Bank Street, Sheffield, George Ryals, Robert Collier, John Marples and John Kirkby.

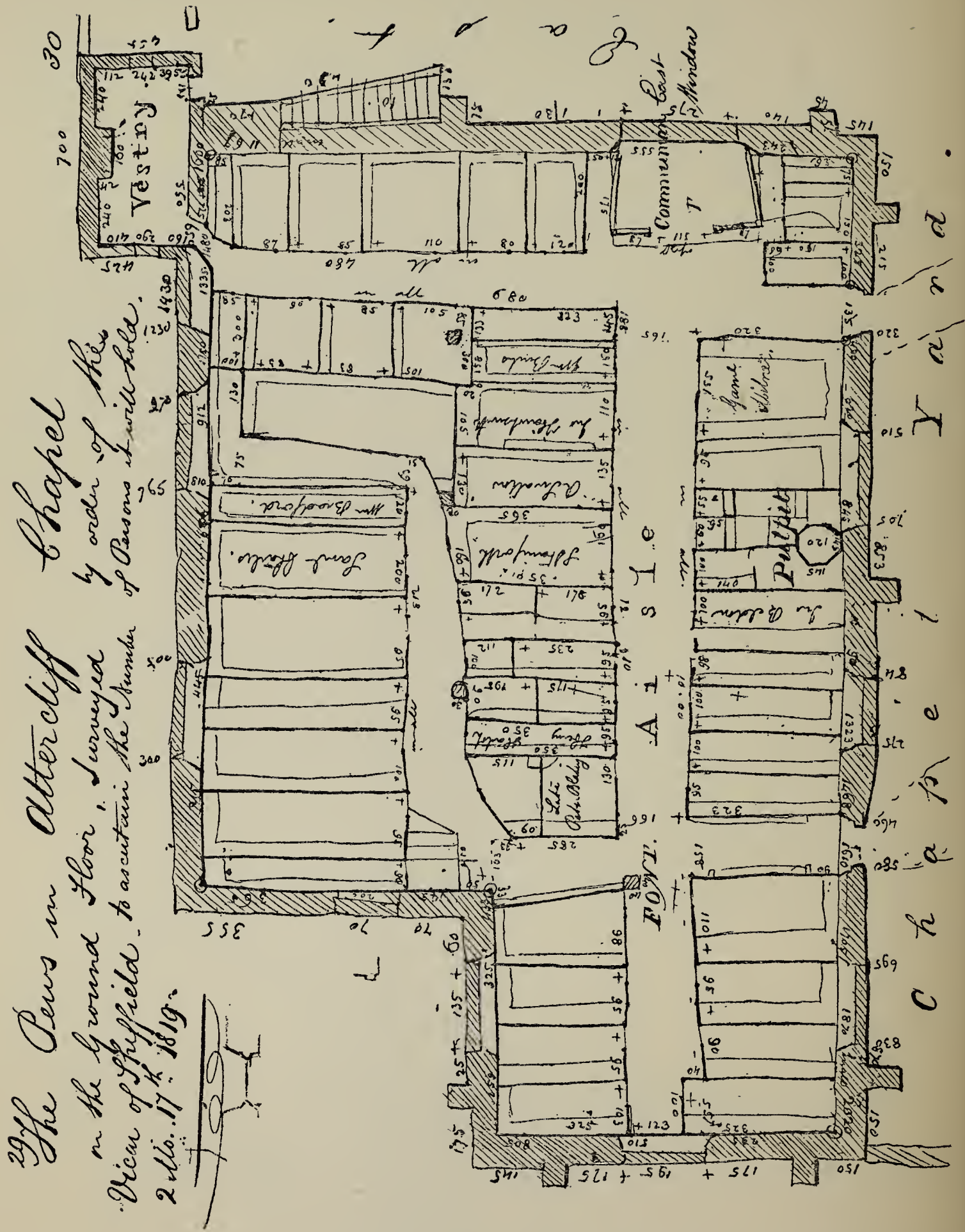
of the Suburbs!

begin. 9th 6th 1818



Field-Book cxlvi, pages 46 & 47. Date of survey, 1818 June 9th. One of a series of surveys made prior to the construction of the road from Sheffield to Glossop. This shows the levels of the intended road, from the top of Wilkinson Street to Tapton Grove, near the top of the present Shore Lane.

Field-Book cl, pages 29 & 30.

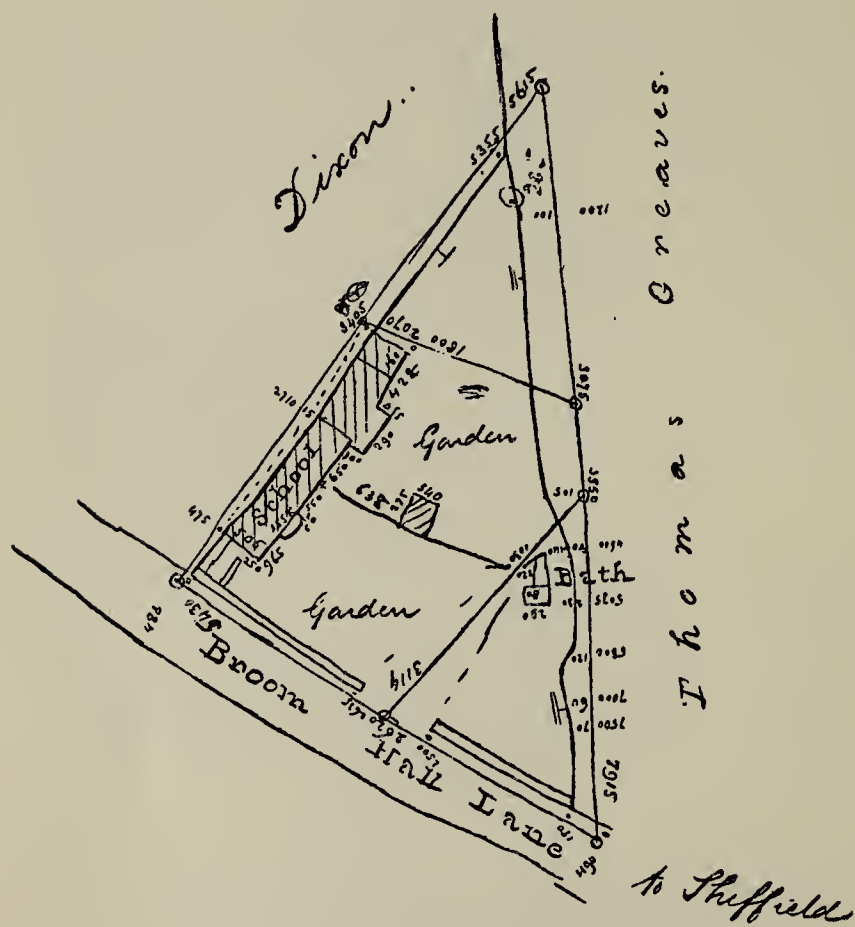


Field-Book cl, pages 29 & 30. Date, 1819 February 17th. A plan of the pews in Attercliffe Chapel on the ground-floor, made for the vicar of Sheffield in order to ascertain the number of persons it would hold. Two doorways are shown in the south wall and the east window was at the end of the principal aisle; the position of the communion table, the pulpit, the font and the vestry are clearly shown. A few names of pew holders are given.

Field-Book cl, pages 31 & 32. Date not given, probably 1819 February. A plan of the pews at Attercliffe Chapel, in the galleries. The approach to the gallery appears to have been in the north-east corner, the east window extended to the gallery level and the organ was at the west end.

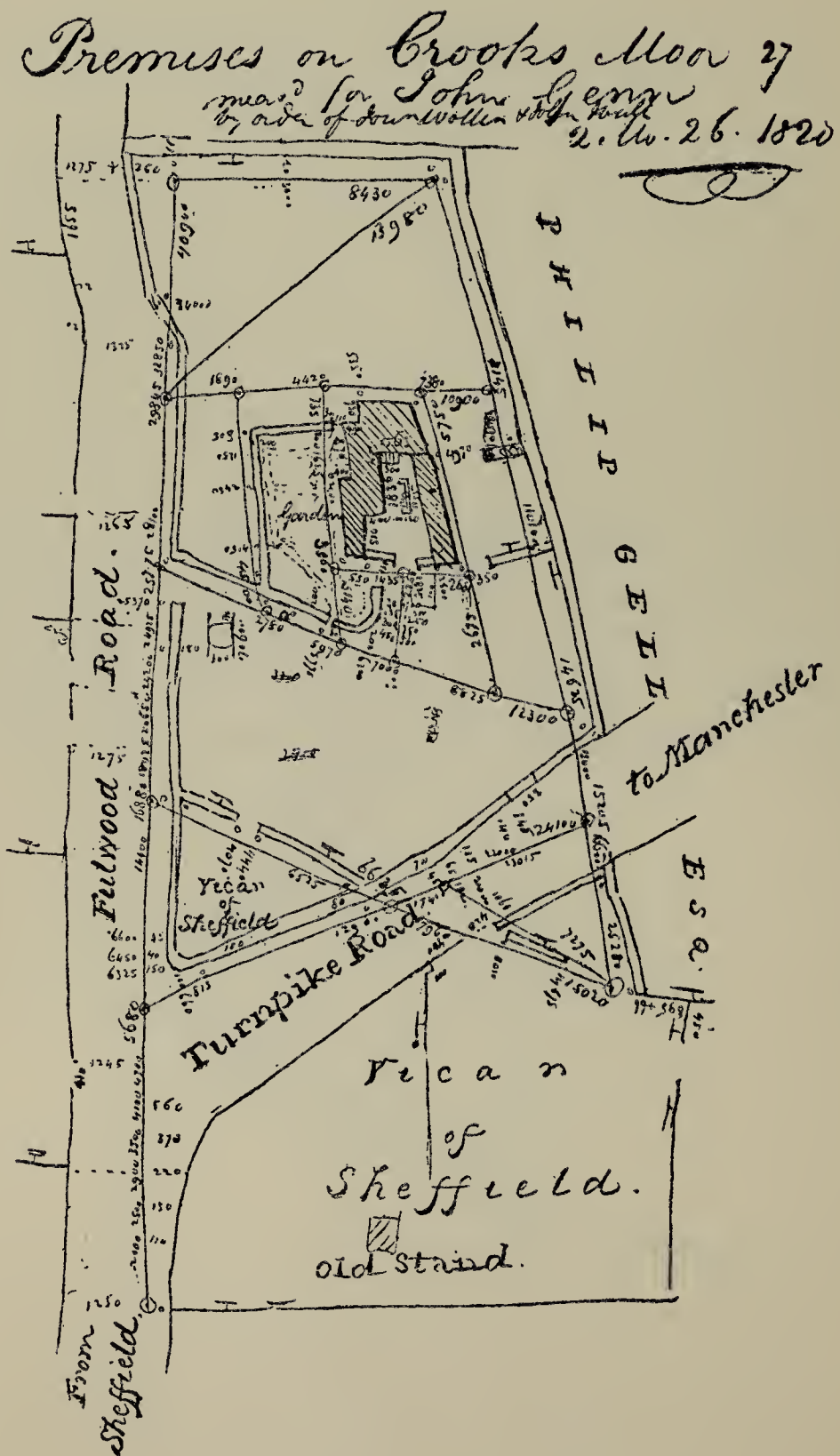
Field-Book cli, page 15.

E. Lattershalls Premises in ¹⁵
 Broom Hall Lane means for
 I Dixon Yells 5th 1819



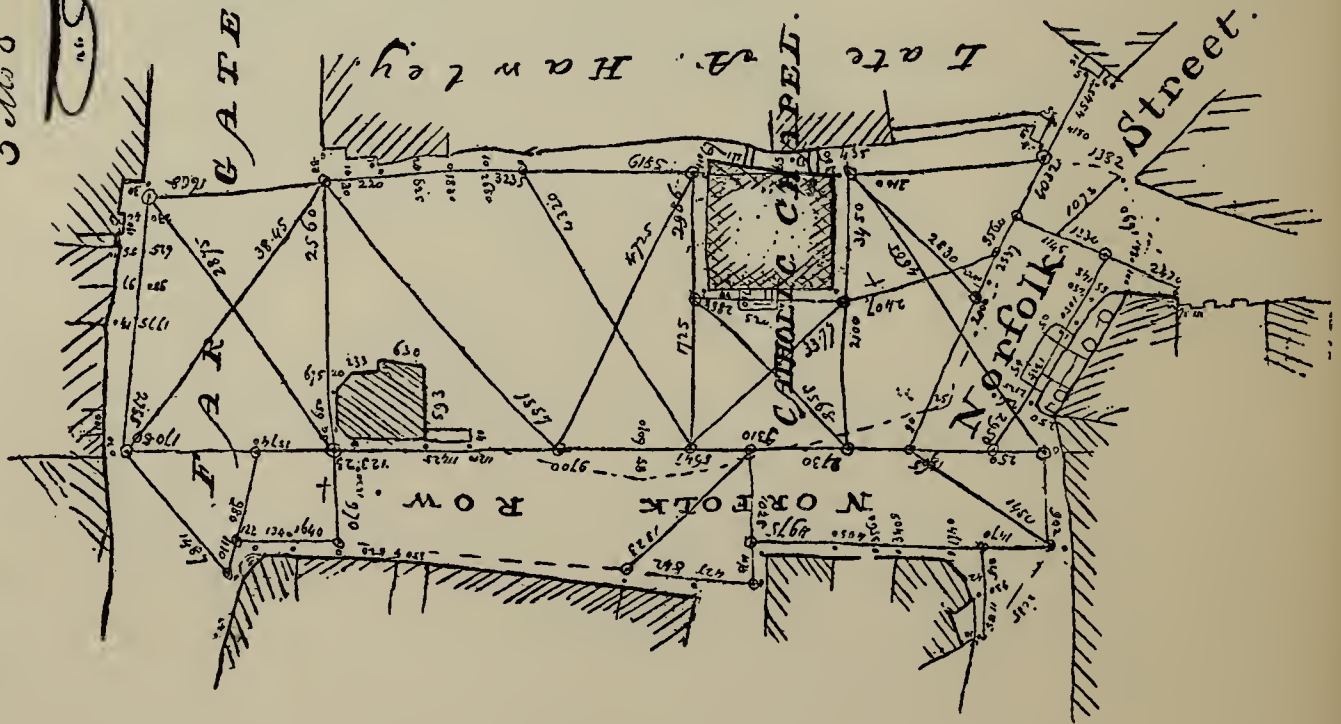
Field-Book cli, page 15. Date of survey, 1819 July 5th. A survey of a school-house with gardens and bath in Broomhall Lane, now Broomhall Street, belonging to E. Tattershall; the survey being made for the adjoining owner J. Dixon. As the school had been built close up to Dixon's boundary, it would appear that there had been some question of encroachment, which this survey would settle.

Field-Book cli, page 27.



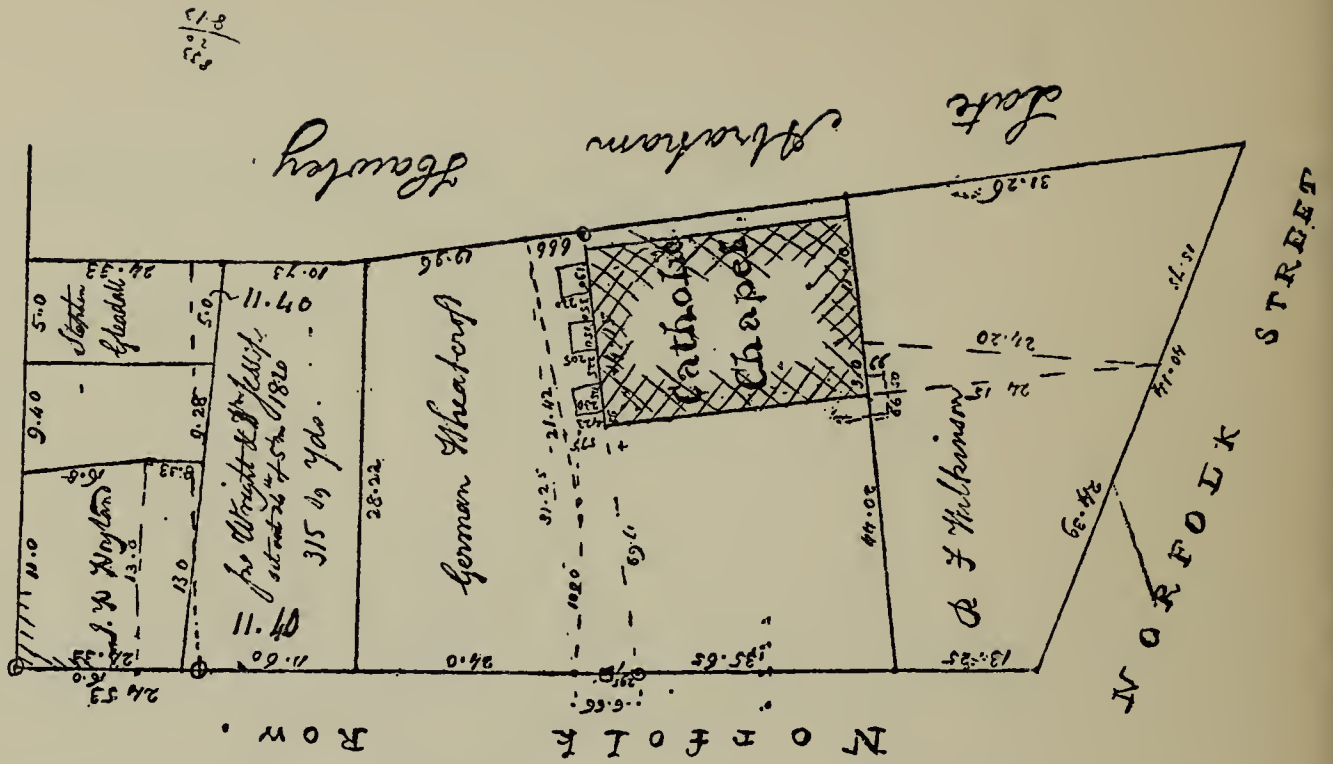
Field-Book cli, page 27. Date of survey, 1820 February 26th. A survey of residential property on Crookes Moor, Sheffield, made for John Genn, by order of Jonathan Wollen and John Wall. The residence is now known as Stand House, it faces Fulwood Road; and, since the making of the road to Glossop and Manchester, has a second frontage to what is now Manchester Road, which cut through the land of John Genn and also the vicar of Sheffield, leaving small triangular pieces of land severed from the two main plots; and these would be the subject of an exchange at a later date. On the vicar's land the 'old stand' is shown, on or near the line of what is now Lawson Road. The races on Crookes Moor were held for the last time in 1781.

6 Land between Far Gate &
Norfolk St. measured for B. J. Wake
5th Mo 8th 1820



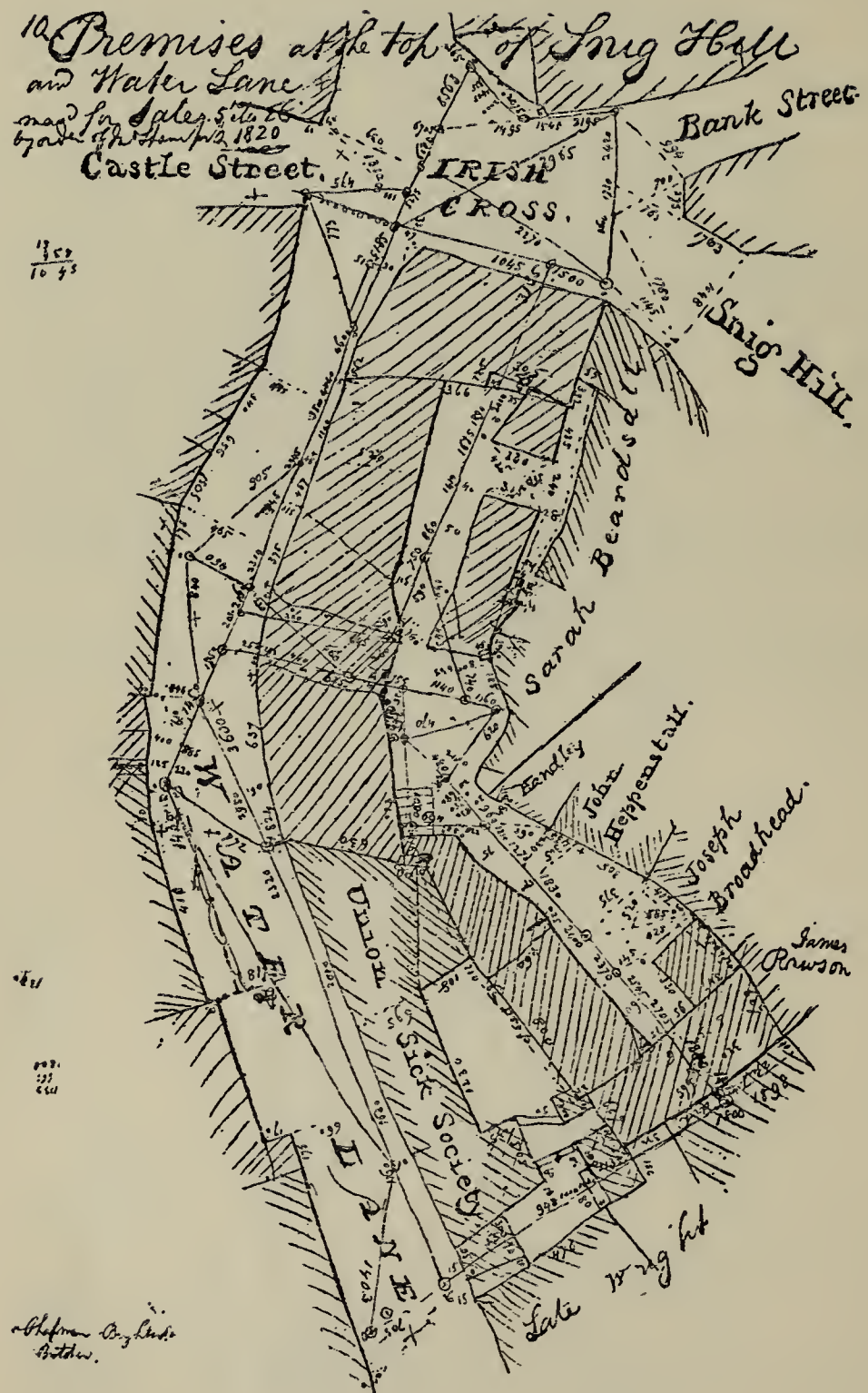
2

Lots in the Catholic Chapel Land
set out for B. J. Wake 5th Mo 10th 1820
FAR GATE.



Field-Book clv, pages 6 & 7. Dates of survey, 1820 May 8th & 10th. Two surveys of the same site drawn to different scales, lying between Fargate and Norfolk Street, with a long frontage to Norfolk Row. The survey on the right is described as 'Lots in the Catholic Chapel land set out for B. J. Wake'; and the one on the left as 'Land betwixt Fargate & Norfolk Street measured for B. J. Wake'. The site is bounded on three sides by streets and on the north-east side by land of Abraham Hawley. The lots set out were allotted to J. F. Hoyland, Stephen Gleadall, John Wright & William Jessop, German Wheatcroft and R. F. Wilkinson. The survey on the left hand side of the page was a survey of the land that Mr Wake or his client had to develop and dispose of in lots; and the one on the right was the form of division proposed by Mr Fairbank.

Field-Book clv, page 10.

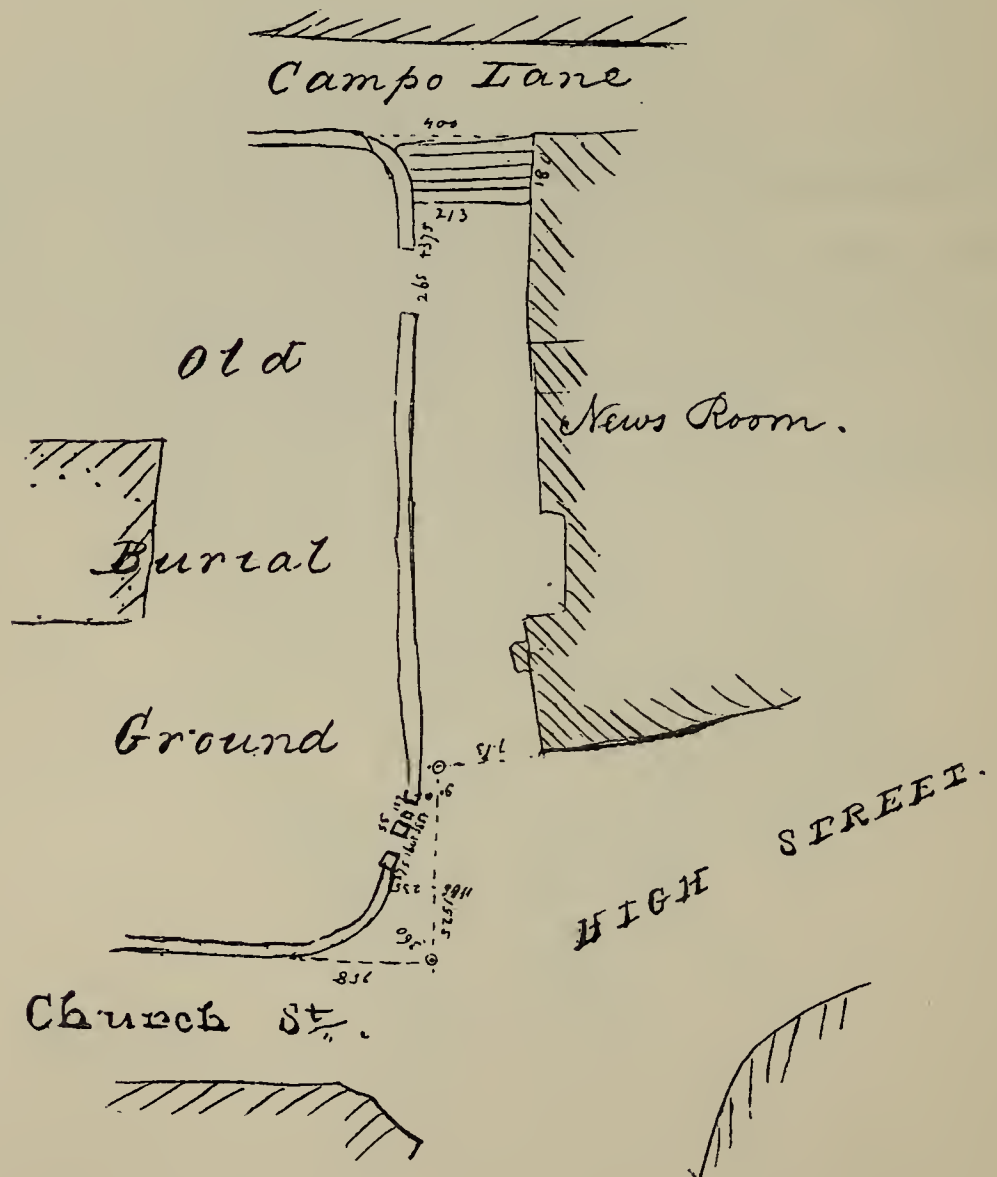
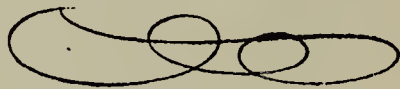


Field-Book clv, page 10. Date of survey, 1820 May 26th. A survey of premises in Water Lane approached from the Irish Cross, which stood at the junction of Castle Street, Water Lane, Snig Hill, Bank Street and Angel Street. The property was for sale; it was surveyed by order of John Staniforth, who was an attorney in Castle Street. Part of the property was occupied by the Union Sick Society; adjoining owners or occupiers were Sarah Beardsall, . . . Handley, John Heppenstall, Joseph Broadhead, James Rawson and . . . Wright.

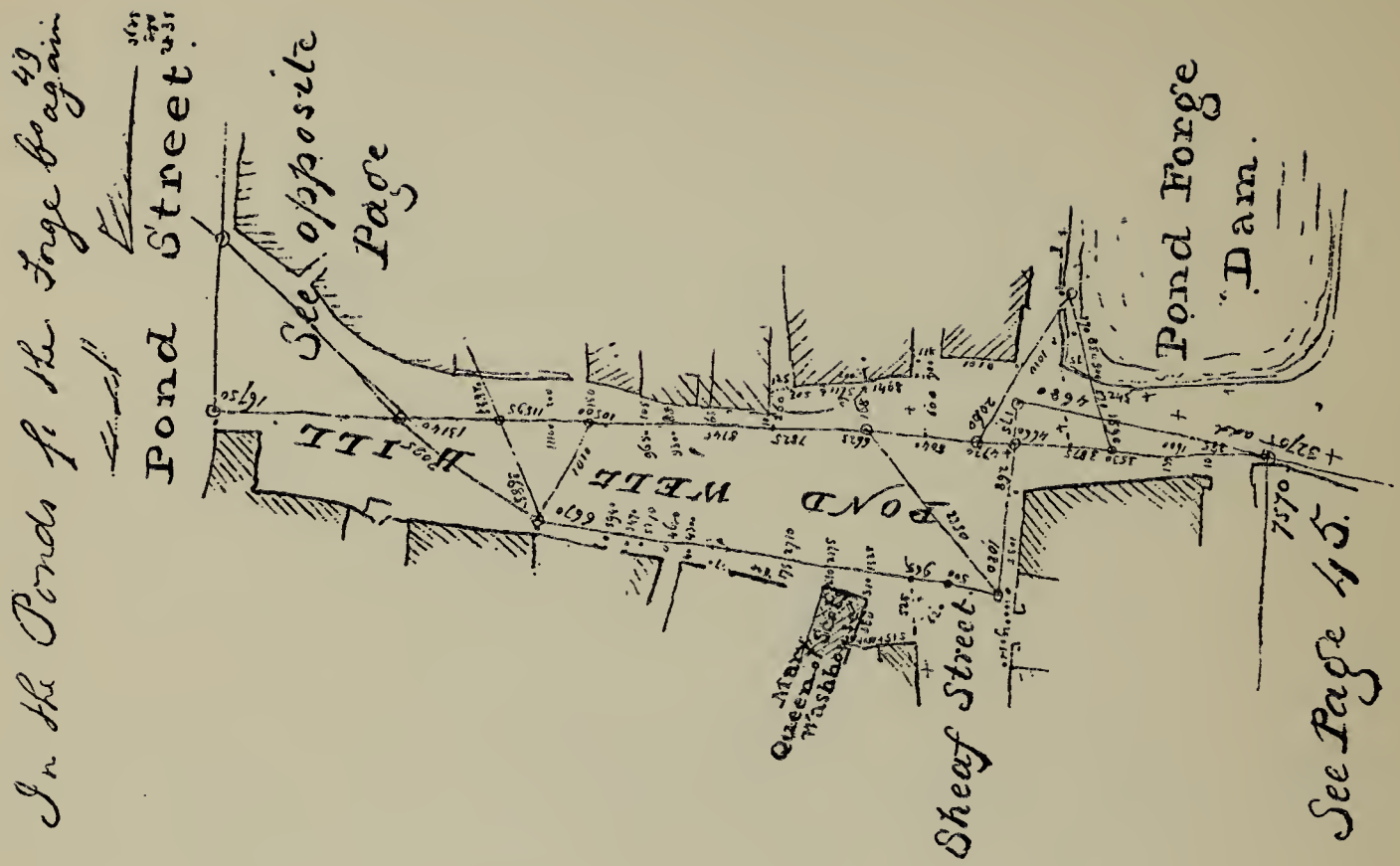
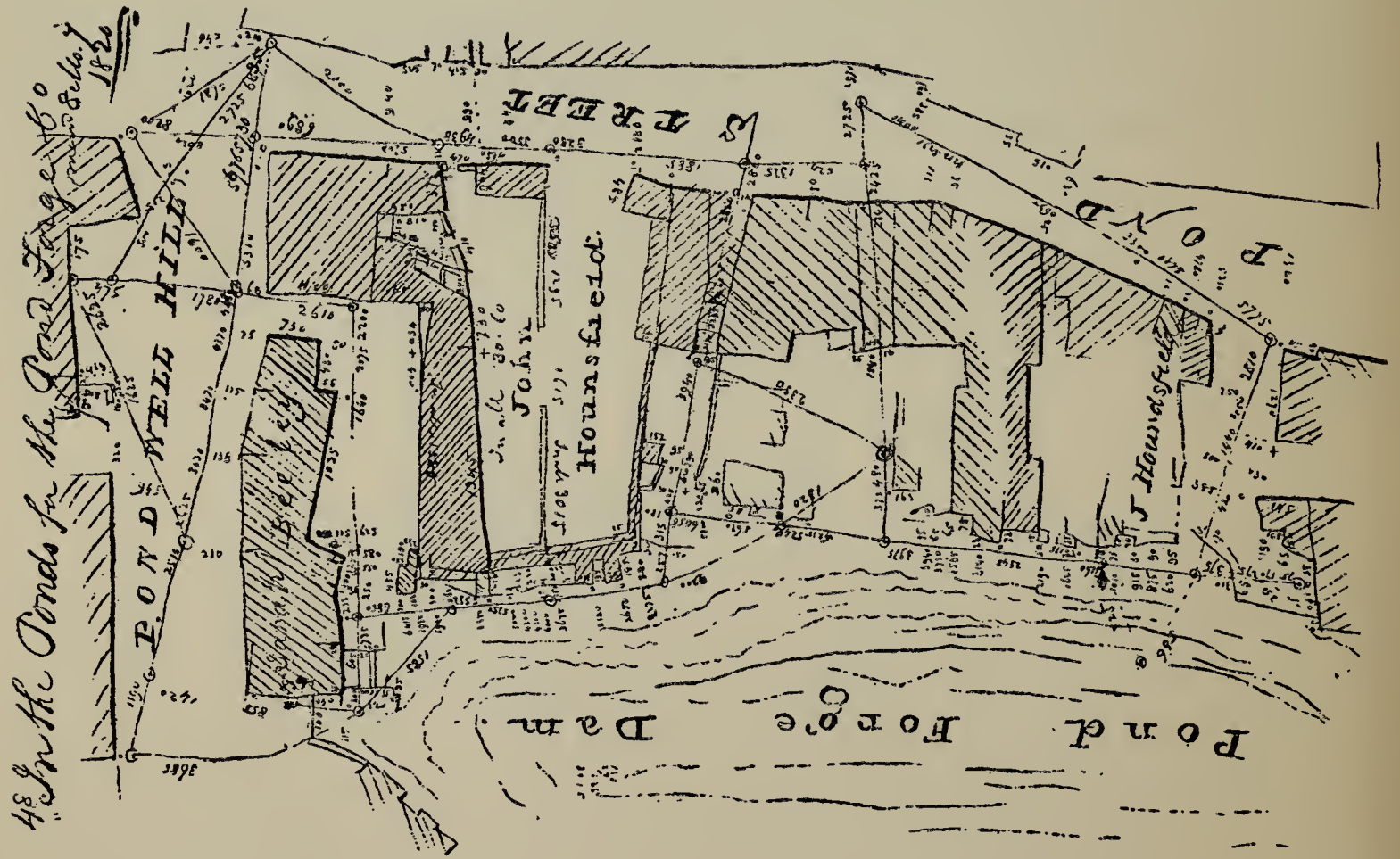
Field-Book clv, page 16.

16

Measures taken to fix the east
~~side of the corner~~
 Wall of the old Burial Ground
 May 31st 1820

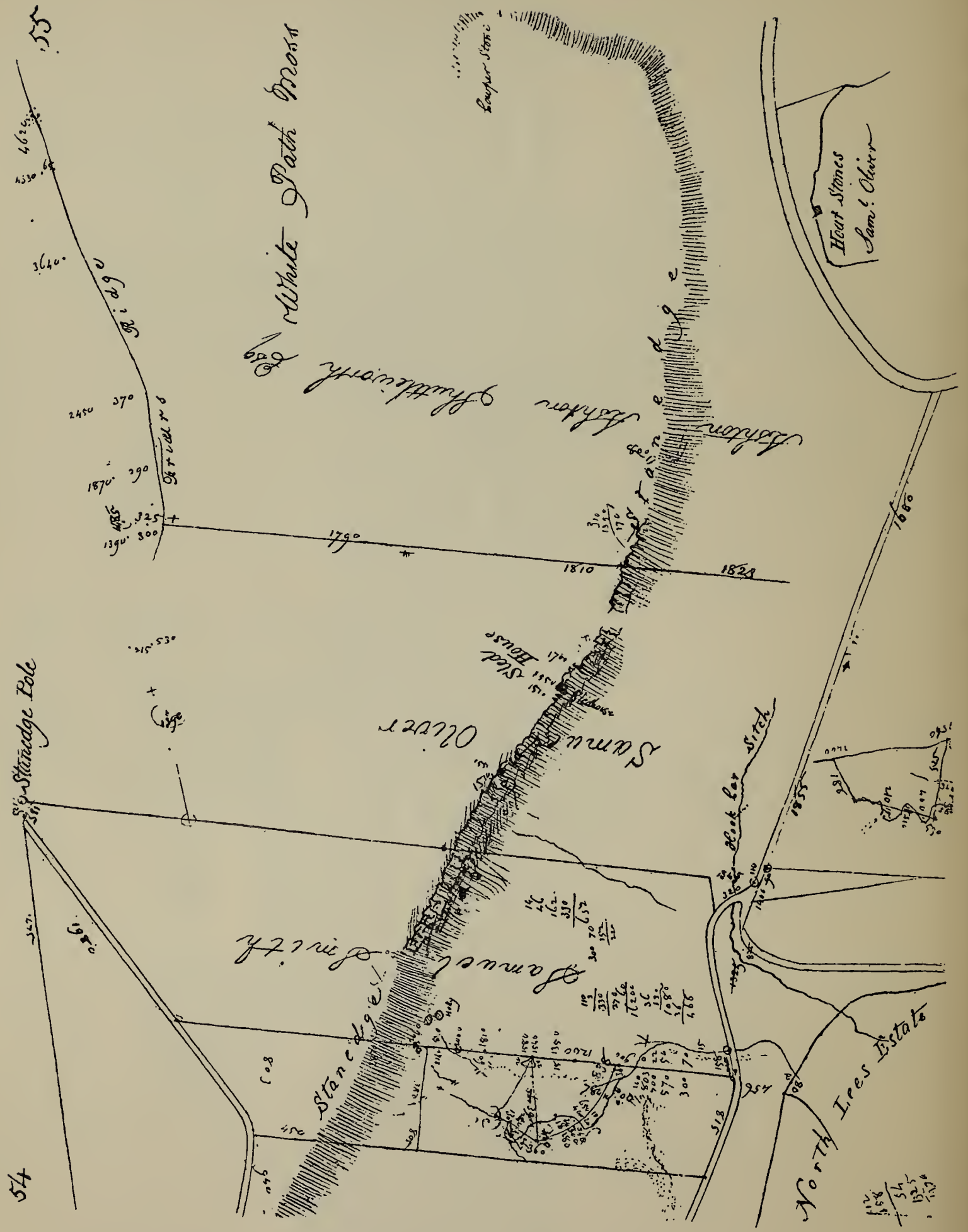


Field-Book clv, page 16. Date of survey, 1820 May 31st. A survey made to fix the position of the east wall of The Old Burial Ground in Sheffield, which became the west boundary of what is now East Parade. There appear to have been six steps down to the lower level of Campo Lane; and also an entrance into the churchyard at that end of the Parade. By this date the old Town Hall had been demolished and the church gates had taken its place.



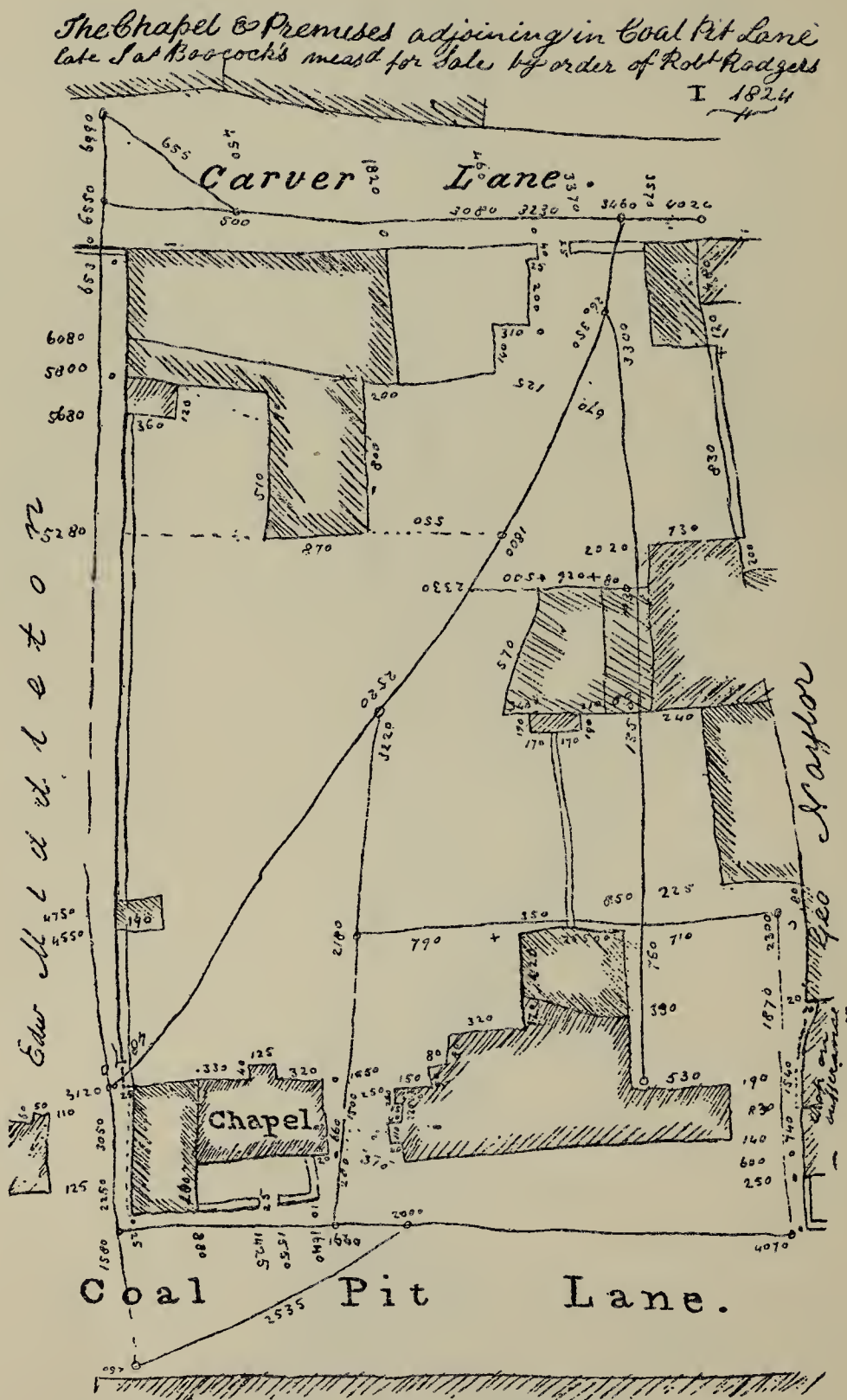
Field-Book clv, pages 48 & 49. Date of survey, 1820 August 7th. A survey of lands buildings and dams, in what was known as The Ponds in Sheffield, which was made for the Pond Forge Company; it is in two sections. The one on the left shows Pond Street, with many buildings adjoining the street and extending back to Pond Forge Dam. Pond Well Hill runs at right angles into Pond Street. The section on the right shows Pond Well Hill in greater detail, with Sheaf Street at the end nearest the dam. The object of this section seems to have been in order to show the wash-house used by Mary Queen of Scots, when she was in Sheffield.

Field-Book clx, pages 54 & 55.



Field-Book clx, pages 54 & 55. Date of survey not given, probably 1822. A survey of Stanedge showing the Pole, Friars Ridge, White Path Moss, Cowper Stone, Hoar Stones, Sled House, Hook Car Sitch and North Lees Estate. Two holly-trees stood just under the edge. The names Samuel Smith and Samuel Oliver occur, as owners or occupiers.

Field-Book clxvii, page 53.



Field-Book clxvii, page 53. Date of survey, 1824. A survey of The Chapel and adjoining premises in Coal Pit Lane, then lately belonging to James Boocock, for sale by order of Robert Rodgers. The land of George Naylor adjoined on the north, which enjoyed an eavesdrop 'on sufferance' over the chapel-land. Edward Middleton's land adjoined on the south and Carver Lane on the west.

The Assembly House Paintings by R.R.			The Wall of the Assembly Room from the top of the Minster to the top of the cornice		
Dead white 3 times over	12.0 ft. 1764	all as ordered	20.26 by 5.25	20.26 by 4.25	20.26 by 1.00
2 Chimney Pipes each 1.95 by 1.54			16.80	16.80	20
5 Windows flat with dado's each 14.10 by 1.59			20.85	20.85	20
Casing Door each 9.84 by 6.0			29.51	29.51	29.51
2 Chimney Pipes 1 11 by 6.0			1.36	1.36	1.36
8 20 by 73			3.02	3.02	3.02
Casing of the inside of the Door 5.34 by 3.9			2.68	2.68	2.68
The Doors 2.42 by 3.38 Chocolate Colour 1 times			8.17	8.17	8.17
Door Lining 6.34 by 6.8 Stencil Colour 1 times			14.31	14.31	14.31
Stone Colour 3 times Casing the outside of the door 6.88 by 3.2			2.20	2.20	2.20
Plinth Colour 1 times 5.34 by 2.6			13.96	13.96	13.96
Under the Musick Gallery 4.05 by 1.25			5.06	5.06	5.06
The Banisters & Cornice Board of the Musick Gallery			2.85	2.85	2.85
Branch & supports in the Musick Gallery			2.72	2.72	2.72
Dead white 4 times over			1.41	1.41	1.41
Plinth Colour 3 times over			2.27	2.27	2.27
Black & Garnished 3 times over			1.59	1.59	1.59
Chairs to y 3 Lintex each 21			17.46	17.46	17.46
Back Chambers 2 Windows flat 1.34 by 2.55			30.57	30.57	30.57
Stair colour 3 times over			15.28	15.28	15.28
Lining to each 6.30 by 1.18			15.28	15.28	15.28
Dead white 4 times over			1.41	1.41	1.41
Plinth Colour 3 times over			2.27	2.27	2.27
Black & Garnished 3 times over			1.59	1.59	1.59
Chairs to y 3 Lintex each 21			17.46	17.46	17.46
Back Chambers 2 Windows flat 1.34 by 2.55			30.57	30.57	30.57
Stair colour 3 times over			15.28	15.28	15.28
Lining to each 6.30 by 1.18			15.28	15.28	15.28
Dead white 4 times over			1.41	1.41	1.41
Plinth Colour 3 times over			2.27	2.27	2.27
Black & Garnished 3 times over			1.59	1.59	1.59
Chairs to y 3 Lintex each 21			17.46	17.46	17.46
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Lining to each 6.30 by 1.18			15.28	15.28	15.28
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Plinth Colour 3 times over			2.27	2.27	2.27
Black & Garnished 3 times over			1.59	1.59	1.59
Chairs to y 3 Lintex each 21			17.46	17.46	17.46

Building-Book xxvi, not paged. Date, 1764 April 12th. This appears to be the measurement of work, taken by the second William Fairbank, for painting and decorating the inside of The Assembly House at the corner of Norfolk Street and Arundel Street, by Francis Fenton; the price *per* yard with the ultimate cost is worked out in some cases. Dead white, with chocolate doors, plinths and probably dado, the door-linings stone-colour, seems to have formed the general colour-scheme. Five windows, probably on each side of the room, are mentioned, also four chimney-pieces, a music-gallery with banisters and string boards, coves in the fireplaces and three lustres. The last two lines relate to the Back Chamber of The Assembly House and the instructions are carried forward.

Front Window Shutts 2.05 by 3.60 Casing of the said Shutts 2.85 by .50 3 times over	17.14 6.58 17.14 23.96	102.61	olive mon	93 blue once	17.14 6.58 23.96	16.14.2
Front cornice 1.90 by 1.17 Plinth on the great staircase 17.14 by 14.3 times over	17.14 6.58 17.14 23.96	7.88 36.90 11.14 55.82				at 6 ft yard... 19.3.6 14.79 at 2 ft... 10.3.2 1/2
Play House on the stage one side of each 2.18 by 1.10	17.14 6.58 17.14 23.96	17.04				
2 Doors Mahog color 3 times over Back side of Dr. & Linings olive color 3 times each 2.18 by 1.84		17.84				
on both sides Architraves to each 5.65 by 2 ft above below flat the sides of the Panistons 3.00 by .68 90 by 70	17.36 10.56 5.28	12.71				5.38 at 2.3 ft yard... 10.12.1 1/2
The Panistons & Linings 3 times olive color them 1.76 by 3.60		12.04				
D. 1.76 by 3.60 once over blue Mural Shells by the stage 1.00 by .56 olive color 3 times in the front of the side	16.28	16.33				10. 2.1 1/2
Boxes, front side 9.45 by 60 Marble Columns 2.00 by 1.65		3.78				8.97 at 2.3 ft yard... 11.0.2
3 times over olive color 4 times over		5.67				
Back of the stage 12.90 by 1.14 Dado front in the front of the... 2 first side Boxes 3.40 by 3.80 same above		13.30				
Front & End of the other three side Boxes & Back End 8.00 by 2.05 Column under the Gallery 2.60 by 5.60 olive color Face Boards under the front		5.28				12.92 at 2 ft... 10.9.8
Gallery 8.58 by 1.6 Front & Side Galleries 8.58 by 1.34 24.28 by 15.70 Boarding of the end of the side Gallery 3.90 by 3.00 12.10 by 4.32		16.40 11.45 13.94 132.13 11.70 9.07 99.52				28.14.10 1/2

Building-Book xxvi, not paged. Date, 1764 April 12th. This is a continuation of the second William Fairbank's measurement for painting and decorating the Back Room of the Assembly House also the Play House which stood in the yard behind. In the few lines at the top there is a reference to the Great Passage in the Assembly House. The remaining items relate to the Play House, from which we gather that, in addition to the stage, there were boxes with front and side galleries. The colours specified for the painting included marble, blue, olive and mahogany colour. The estimated cost for the whole, including both the Assembly House and Play House, was £28 4s 10³/₄d.

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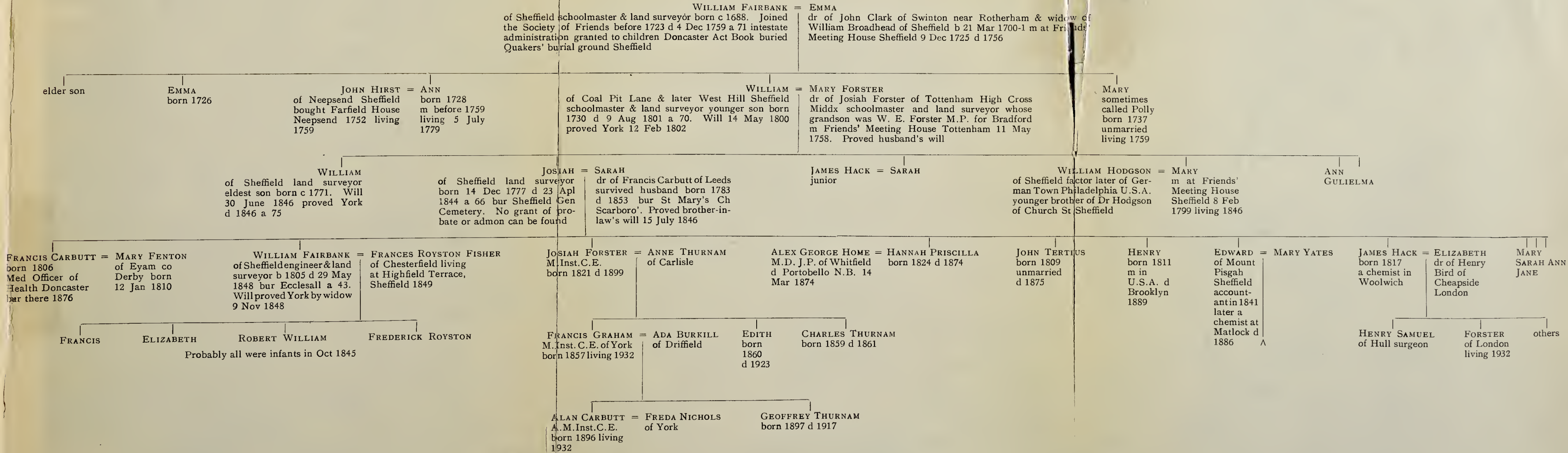
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PEDIGREE OF FAIRBANK

BY T. WALTER HALL F.S.G. 1932



REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR

1880

AND

THE PROGRESS OF

THE LAND OFFICE

IN THE YEAR

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